

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4412.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

LILLIAN MCCARTHY
and **GRANVILLE BARKER**
Will give AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES,
JUNE 11, 14, and 15 of
GILBERT MURRAY'S Translation of
THE IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS
In the GREEK THEATRE at BRADFIELD COLLEGE,
Near Reading, by kind permission of the Warden and Council.
LILLIAN MCCARTHY and **Grant from KINGSWAY THEATRE**,
where seats may be booked. Special railway facilities.

Societies.

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The
ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at BURLINGTON
HOUSE on FRIDAY, May 24, at 2 o'clock.
B. DAYDON JACKSON, General Secretary.

Exhibitions.

SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION
of EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes Works by
Reynolds Wilson Bonington
Gainsborough Crome Downman
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THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.
OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1829 in the City of
London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for
granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and
assistants engaged as vendors of newspapers.
MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United
Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or
Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and
enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five shillings annually, or Three
Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of
Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority
of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.
PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Fifty, the Men receiving
50s. and the Women 30s. per annum each.
The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great
advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late
Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 200s. a year each for Six Widows of
News-vendors.
The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 20s., and One
Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John
Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years
Publisher of the Athenæum. He took an active and leading part
throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the
various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many
years a staunch supporter of this Institution.
The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr.
Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary
right of election to its benefits.
The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 20s. per annum for
one man in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd,
who died May 12, 1899.
The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions
are, that each Candidate shall have (1) a Member of the Institution
for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less
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RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only
to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants
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and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance
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W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

Educational.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.

An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held
on JULY 2, 3, and 4.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINA-
TION will be held on JUNE 26, 27, and 28, to FILL UP
not less than FOUR RESIDENTIAL and THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL
SCHOLARSHIPS, and also some Exhibitions.—For particulars apply
by letter to THE BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

NEWHAM COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The Trustees of the MARY ANNE EWART TRUST FUND
invite applications from any or several Members of Newham
College for a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 100s. for purposes of
study, to be awarded in JUNE, 1912.—Applications must be sent, not
later than JUNE 10, to Miss O'LOUGH, Newham College, from
whom all particulars can be obtained.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to
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Illustrated Prospectus from SECRETARY, Room 3, on request.

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Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. date Second
Mistress, Miss F. J. B. ROBINSON. References: The Principal of
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Situations Vacant.

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
ACT, 1909.

CENTRAL WELSH BOARD.
The Executive Committee of the Central Welsh Board will shortly
proceed to the appointment of a CLERK to assist the Chief Inspector
and the Clerk of the Board in clerical work mainly connected with the
Board's Inspection and Examination. The salary will be 160s. per
annum.
Three copies of applications, accompanied by copies of not more
than three testimonials, should be forwarded so as to reach THE
CLERK, Central Welsh Board, Cardiff, not later than MAY 21, 1912.
CARDIF, May 4, 1912.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES,
BANGOR.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)
Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LEC-
TURER in FORESTRY. Salary 160s.
Applications and testimonials should be received not later than
SATURDAY, June 8, by the undersigned, from whom further
particulars may be obtained.
JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.
Bangor, May 10, 1912.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES
(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER
and DEMONSTRATOR in BOTANY. Salary 160s.
Applications and testimonials should be received not later than
SATURDAY, June 8, by the undersigned, from whom further par-
ticulars may be obtained.
JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.
Bangor, May 10, 1912.

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York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, LONDON,
43 and 45, HARLEY STREET, W.

The PROFESSORSHIP OF FRENCH will be VACANT in JULY.
—Applications should be sent in not later than JUNE 4, on forms
which can be obtained from THE SECRETARY, with further
particulars of the appointment.

THE VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Council is about to appoint a JUNIOR ASSISTANT LEC-
TURER in FRENCH at a stipend of 150s.—Applications should be
sent to THE REGISTRAR (from whom full particulars may be
obtained), not later than JUNE 5.

THE VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Council is about to appoint a JUNIOR ASSISTANT LEC-
TURER in ENGLISH LITERATURE. Salary 150s. per annum.—
Applications should be sent by JUNE 5 to THE REGISTRAR, from
whom further particulars may be obtained.

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The Board invite applications for the position of ASSISTANT
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GRADE SCHOOL.
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Salary 100s., rising by 10s. per annum to 160s.
The successful candidate must undertake not to engage in Evening
School work.

Conveying will be a disqualification.
Twenty-two letters of application stating age, experience, and
present employment, accompanied by twenty-two sets of testimonials
(which will not be returned) must be lodged with the undersigned
not later than Wednesday, 23rd inst.

J. W. PECK, Clerk to the Board.
School Board Offices, Castle Terrace,
Edinburgh, May 14, 1912.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE SECONDARY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.

REQUIRED, for the above Municipal Secondary School, TWO
FORM MASTERS—a Graduate in Science to teach Mathematics,
Physics and Chemistry, and a Graduate in Arts.
A copy of the Committee's scale of salaries and a form of application
for the above post may be obtained by sending a stamped, addressed,
foolscap envelope to the undersigned.

SPURLEY BEY, Secretary.
Education Offices, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

OLDHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

WANTED, to commence in SEPTEMBER next:—
(1) A FORM MASTER, with special qualifications in English.
(2) A FORM MASTER, with special qualifications in Mathematics
and Science.
In each case a Secondary School Diploma and Musical ability are
desirable.
For form of application and scale of salaries apply to me, the
undersigned.
J. KENNIE, Secretary.
Education Offices, Union Street West, Oldham.
May 11, 1912.

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COLLEGE and MILHAM FORD SCHOOL, OXFORD.—
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Oxford.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, CHATHAM.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS,
with Higher Local Honours Certificate or Degree. Training
essential. Candidates must be qualified to teach Latin on Modern
lines, also English and Nature Study for Junior Forms. Ability to
teach Games a recommendation. Initial salary 100s. to 110s., accord-
ing to qualifications and experience, rising by 7s. 10s. per annum for
the first two years, and subsequently by 2s. to a maximum of 140s.,
with the possibility of further increments.—Forms of application and
scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. R. L. WILLS, 2,
Military Road, Chatham. Applications should be forwarded to
Miss C. WAKEMAN, County School for Girls, Chatham, so as to reach
her not later than JUNE 7. Canvassing will be considered a
disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.
FRANK W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 10, 1912.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

BRITH LOCAL HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL, BRITH.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, specially qualified in Geography and Needlework. Graduate with Geography Diploma preferred. Must have had good experience in teaching Geography. Initial salary 100s. to 120s. per annum, according to qualifications and experience, rising by 7s. 10s. per annum for the first two years and then by 5s. per annum to a maximum of 180s. Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. A. T. FLUX, Education Officer, Belvedere, Kent. Applications must be returned on or before MAY 21 to the Head Master, Mr. A. BELL, M.A., County School, Belvedere. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., May 10, 1912.

BANBURY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.

ART DIVISION.

WANTED, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT ART MASTER. Salary 190s.
For forms of application and particulars apply to
SEYMOUR H. BEALE, F.P.S.E.L.
Municipal School, Banbury.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-COMING EXAMINATION.—JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in certain Departments (18-194). MAY 30.—The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

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MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on MONDAY, June 3, and Four Following Days, at 1 o'clock, the FIRST (MODERN) PORTION of the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late CHARLES LETTS, Esq., comprising the Edinburgh Edition of Stevenson's Works, 36 vols.—Shelley's Works, by Buxton Forman, 5 vols.—Editions de Luxe of Puff's Diary, by Whistley, Lamb, Tennyson, Pater, George Meredith, Swinburne, Kipling, and others—The Tudor Translations, 41 vols.—Publications of the Villon Society, 33 vols.—Issues from the Modern Presses—First Editions, Poetry and Belle-Lettres—Illustrated Folio Art Monographs, many being special editions—Ruskin's Works, Library Edition, 36 vols.—Books illustrated by Beardsley, Walter Crane, Rackham, and others—Extra-illustrated Books—English Local Topography—Books about London—An Extensive Collection of Works on Mythology and Early Religion, Folk-Lore and Legends, Demography and Kindred Subjects—Modern Books of Travel—English and French Historical and Court Memoirs—Bibliographical Works and Books about Books—Facsimile and other Reprints of Rare Books—Works on Music, Drama, and Literature—French Literature—Works on Gardening, Natural History, and Science.

Catalogues on application

The varied and extensive Collections of Dr. HORACE JEAFFRESON (deceased), of Wandsworth.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION (by order of the Executors, their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, May 20, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the varied and extensive COLLECTIONS of Dr. HORACE JEAFFRESON (deceased), of Wandsworth, comprising Old English and Welsh poetry, English and Continental Porcelain, including an old Sevres Cabinet by De Cussy, 1775—old Italian Majolica, including a small Urn of circular plastic from the Fontaine collection—Bristol and other Glass, including a rare set of Bristol Glass Animals—Enamels and Ivories, including an old Ivory Statuette of Shakespeare—Jewellery and Works of Art, including an old Italian Pendant of Gold and Enamel, and a pair of Bouilli Cabinet of the Fifteenth Century—European and Oriental Metal-work—Furniture—Silver—Sheffield Plate, &c.; and other Properties, including English and Continental pewter.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Books, Manuscripts, and Book-Plates.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the Property of Col. E. A. BULWER, of East Dereham, Norfolk, comprising valuable Topographical Works, County Histories, Faints, Antiquities of Shropshire, Hasted's History of the County of Kent, 4 vols. folio, Baker's History of Northampton, Blomefield's County of Norfolk, 5 vols. folio, &c.—La Fontaine's Contes et Nouvelles en vers, 1763—Richardson's Architecture and Remains of other Properties, including a COLLECTION of OLD and MODERN BOOK-PLATES formed by the late Mr. C. W. Sherborn, R.E.—Books relating to Ex-Libris, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Autograph Letters and Historical Documents.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, May 31, at 1 o'clock precisely, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, comprising Two Fine Holograph Letters of Oliver Cromwell—an important Letter of George Washington to the Rev. W. Gordon, June 29, 1777—two remarkable Series of Letters from William Pitt, the Younger, to Lord Auckland; and Letters of Charles II. Marlborough, and Chatham, with many Letters and Documents of great literary interest, including Lord Byron's Special Marriage Licence, his Autograph Manuscript of ten stanzas from John Keats, and a Letter from Shelley endorsed by his own important Letters to Miss F. M. Kelly from C. and M. Lamb, O. Dickens, G. G. G. G.—a remarkable Letter from F. B. and Mary Shelley to Jane Clairmont—a charming Unpublished Letter from Charles and Mary Lamb to Miss Louisa Martin—Autograph Manuscripts of the Brontës—Series of Letters from Tolstoy, R. D. Blackmore, R. B. Browning, Ruskin, &c.; and Letters from John Evelyn, John Keats, John Wesley, E. B. Browning, Thackeray, George Meredith, Wagner, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE EARLY CHRONICLES RELATING TO SCOTLAND ..	555
ANGLO-AMERICAN MEMORIES	558
EGYPTIAN LITERATURE	556
THEORY AND PRACTICE (The Kingdom of God; London's Underworld)	557-558
LOVE'S PILGRIMAGE	558
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS	559-565
THE REVIVAL OF PRINTING—BOOK SALE	566
FORTHCOMING BOOKS	566
LITERARY GOSSIP	567
SCIENCE—THE MAPULU MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA; METEOROLOGY (The Structure of the Atmosphere in Clear Weather; Meteorology, a Textbook on the Weather); NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	568-571
FINE ARTS—SOUTH AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY; THE ROYAL ACADEMY; MINIATURES AT BRUSSELS; RAEBURN, REYNOLDS, GAINSBOROUGH, AND HOPNER; JAPANESE COLOUR-PRINTS; GOSSIP	571-574
MUSIC—J. W. DAVISON'S MEMOIRS; HERR S. WAGNER IN LONDON; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	574-575
DRAMA—NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; GOSSIP	575-576
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	576

LITERATURE

The Early Chronicles relating to Scotland: being the Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1912 in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. By Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

Books about the old histories multiply, if they only occasionally replenish the earth with novelties of research or fresh principles of biographical or economic exegesis. British authors have fared well at the hands of the successors of Bale and Bishop Nicolson. In Scotland the work of finding for the authorities their places was started finely with the 'Critical Essay' of Thomas Innes, not yet superseded. There is still no modern, comprehensive, scientific survey of the Scottish historians. For the earlier periods a good deal has recently been accomplished by instalments. Of the English chronicles, all inevitably reflecting or glancing at Scots affairs, excellent accounts have been given not only in Rolls Series prefaces, but also compendiously in the handbook satellites of that system. Scottish record publications have practically eschewed and are now eschewing chronicle, the need and value of printing official treasury *compota* and Council registers being more urgent. But the clubs are active, and private enterprise is brisk. Neither textual nor critical effort is wanting, and perhaps it is a good sign that the editorial impulse so nearly countervails the easier tendency towards criticism. Collation of texts is the best fount of criticism, and of this there are eminent examples. Foremost among its exponents has been a young Carnegie scholar, Mr. Alan O. Anderson, who in his 'Scottish Annals from English Chronicles,' A.D. 500 to 1286, has edited in translation, with synoptical cross-references, a wonderfully full corpus of Scots history from English sources. Sir Archibald Lawrie, in his 'Annals of Malcolm and William,' has given the Latin historical texts from 1153 to 1214. Prof. Sanford Terry's 'Scottish Historical Clubs,

1780-1908,' catalogued the series of club publications which are the best certificate extant of the historical spirit in Scotland. The old history-makers were thus not neglected—far from it. Nevertheless, there was room for some such co-ordinating study as Sir Herbert Maxwell has undertaken.

His book, dedicated to the veteran antiquary Dr. Joseph Anderson, is the material of a Rhind Lecture course in archæology following that of Dr. Maitland Thomson, who gave the first connected account of the Public Records of Scotland, developed somewhat after the mode suggested by Mr. Pike and Mr. Hubert Hall for English archives. The chronicles are much more stirring and picturesque stuff than the rolls and registers. Official registers rarely stoop to gossip, while dramatic life is unfailing in the narrative of an interested annalist. Sir Herbert Maxwell has moved about among the chroniclers now for so many years that he has by his adventures as translator and otherwise got inside their guard, and ought to know their secret, their foibles, their charm and variety. Although the monkish sort preponderates among chronicles, there are fine examples of the knightly type, perhaps the best of them all (unnoticed by Sir Herbert) being the 'Vraves Chroniques' of Jehan le Bel. But it had a close rival in Gray's 'Scalacronica,' a fourteenth-century Northumbrian marchman's narrative whose Old French Sir Herbert first englished. Scarcely less military in tone, despite its monkish or Minorite authorship, was the (Latin) 'Chronicle of Lanercost' which he has also translated. Both were choice specimens of what Border annalists could do.

From these it was a natural transition to a discursive survey of the whole series of mediæval chronicles. In its aim a compromise between the objectives of erudition and entertainment, the survey follows the system of description of contents, and illustration by extracts, with a thread of connecting account and a dash of criticism. Thus in rapid course are traced the distinctive qualities of the Roman historians, the hagiographers of Ninian, Columba, and Kentigern, the Anglo-Saxon annalists, and an array of later writers from Ailred of Rievaulx and Walter of Coventry to the Scottish Fordun, Barbour, and Wyntoun. All the authors dealt with are in print: manuscript is not an effective word in Sir Herbert's vocabulary. Telling passages are chosen to illustrate such themes as Brunanburh, the battle of the Standard, the blood-covenant of the Galloway Picts, and the endless controversy of the homage of the Kings of Scots.

Incidentally it cannot escape observation to what a degree the field of the book has been covered by Mr. A. O. Anderson. No doubt the debt to him is gracefully enough owned, but it would have saved reviewers and others trouble had references to his work accompanied some three-fifths of the foot-notes. The Preface expresses a modest intention to indicate lines of truth among con-

flicting statements; and not less modest are the disclaimer of original critical contribution, and the warm homage to Sir Archibald Dunbar, Mr. Anderson, and the work of Sir Archibald Lawrie, whose name by some slip must have fallen out of the mention of his book in the Preface. In consequence of dependence on these far deeper workers, especially Mr. Anderson, Sir Herbert has discarded all bibliographical apparatus. This has its disadvantages, and we are troubled to find him ignoring Canon Fowler's edition of Adamnan, Mr. W. M. Mackenzie's edition of Barbour's 'Bruce,' and Mr. Amours's five-volume text of Wyntoun.

While the chronicles selected are representative, some omissions are as notable as the inclusions, whether English or Scots. Of English writers Pierre Langtoft might have been included as specially interpreting his time in its indignation against Wallace and Bruce; and certainly the 'Passio Scotorum,' in a class of satire all its own, and the 'Political Songs' should not have been ignored. Among Scottish writings we miss the early 'Chronicon Elegiacum,' which made a special contribution to the structure of the later chronicles. We miss, too, particularly the leonine battle pieces.

Barbour is generously noticed, though improperly called the earliest vernacular poet. He is, moreover, censured at a point where his defence is irresistible. Sir Herbert condemns the fifteen days he gives Bruce to reach Dumfries from London in 1306. Now the passage is admittedly one which Wyntoun copies, and Wyntoun proves that Barbour wrote, not the "fyften," but the "fyft" day. The serious misestimate of Bower's 'Scotichronicon' argues on Sir Herbert's part a contempt for what, in spite of all faults, is a main treasure-house of Scottish chronicle. Some errant perversity has induced a remark which looks gratuitous and cruel, that McPherson, editor of Wyntoun, "was the son of a tailor in Edinburgh"—an offence which might have been forgiven! Goodall, the editor of Bower, and the object of a worse scandal than base descent, has more happily escaped. A misprint on p. 115, 'Libellus de Primo Adventu Saxorum,' has its amusing side. Revdene (p. 172) is not Raughton in Cumberland, but is in Sprouston, Roxburghshire, where "Reddenburn" saw many a March-Warden's gathering.

Probably a wise reticence hindered this pleasantly toned conspectus of early chronicle from claiming to be a critical specialist's contribution upon the *Quellen* of the authors, their relative historic achievement, and their capacities of literary expression. Many are the interesting questions suggested. How far, for instance, did these chronicles reflect national standards, opinions, and antipathies, which were to crystallize so differently on the opposite sides of the Border? How far did the Scottish chronicles in particular at first interpret, and afterwards inspire, national feeling and national literature?

Anglo-American Memories: Second Series.
By George W. Smalley. (Duckworth
& Co.)

MR. G. W. SMALLEY'S recollections and appreciations of various eminent men, living or dead, on both sides of the Atlantic are distinctly entertaining. As London correspondent of *The New York Tribune*, and as Washington correspondent for some years of *The Times*, he has had exceptional opportunities of meeting politicians and others of note, and he has used his opportunities with an eagerness characteristic of his countrymen. He can tell a story neatly, and he can sum up his impressions of a man with practised ease in a few pages. He thinks that he is an impartial observer—"politics I eschew," he says in one place; but this is a harmless delusion. His book would not be half so amusing if it did not betray on every page his strong prejudices—against Gladstone, for example, or against unorthodox Republicanism in America.

Mr. Smalley gives half his book to English people of note, dividing his space between those who are still with us and those who are gone. Mr. Chamberlain, his chief hero, has the first place and a sympathetic eulogy. The author is wrong in suggesting by a vague phrase on p. 9 that Mr. Chamberlain ever encountered Disraeli in debate, for he made his maiden speech in the House (August 4th, 1876) just a week before Disraeli left it on his way to the serener air of the House of Lords. The well-known episode of 1880, when the late Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain forced Gladstone to admit one of them to the Cabinet, is said to be narrated as Sir Charles gave it to Mr. Smalley at the time, but we have good reason to believe there is unintentional misrepresentation. Mr. Balfour the statesman and party leader is severely handled, with a word of rebuke for his former secretary, whose name is misspelt; but Mr. Balfour the metaphysician, "the child of Pascal" and the popular squire, is a favourite of the author's, along with Lord Rosebery and Lord Wolseley. Mr. Smalley forgets in his denunciation of Gladstone for delaying the Gordon Relief Expedition that it was sent in 1884—not 1885. His recollections of Mr. Winston Churchill in boyhood are amusing. He notes his "passion for work," and somewhat curiously remarks that he is "by nature and temperament a Dissenter," which is hardly, we think, the right word. He comments harshly on Sir Edward Grey and Lord Haldane as politicians, and has a slight paper on the present Speaker and his three immediate predecessors.

The late Duke of Devonshire seems to have made a profound impression upon Mr. Smalley, who notes his capacity for work and play, his independent nature, and his keen sense of justice. The Duke told Mr. Smalley—we have the remark twice over in the first few pages—that the South African War was "no more Chamberlain's war than it is mine. When I say

'our war,' I mean it of the whole Cabinet. We were all agreed at the beginning. We are all agreed now." The Duke's moral courage is illustrated by a story of how he settled a social scandal, not named here, but not forgotten, by securing and burning the compromising letters, with the dry remark, "I do not think it will be necessary to carry this matter further." The late Duchess of Devonshire has a chapter to herself, with some piquant anecdotes. An ambassador once interceded vainly with her on behalf of a lady who had not had a card for her famous fancy-dress ball at the Jubilee of 1897; at the end the Duchess relented so far as to say, "If she likes to come without a card, she may come." To the Duchess Mr. Smalley attributes an ambition to see the Duke Prime Minister; the fact remains that he thrice—not twice—refused the offer of the place, showing a wisdom that did him infinite credit. Mr. Smalley has no very definite impression to give of Sir William Harcourt, but his friendly sketch of the late Earl Spencer is just and pleasing. He recalls the "Red Earl's" good service in Ireland during the dark days of the Phoenix Park murders; and he recalls, too, Lord Spencer's sale of the Althorp Library, an heirloom of which he was proud, but in which he confessed himself unable to take any real interest. Goschen's dogmatic style is amusingly described. There is an attractive sketch, too, of Goldwin Smith, although Mr. Smalley is, we think, wrong in saying that the historian shook the dust of Oxford off his feet mainly because he was not elected a Fellow of Oriel. To the late Lord Pauncefoot Mr. Smalley pays a glowing tribute, which is, perhaps, the most important chapter in the book, as it shows how a genial personality in our Embassy at Washington, backed by a strong Foreign Secretary in the late Lord Salisbury, contrived to change for the better our relations with America.

In Mr. Smalley's little gallery of American portraits, that of Mr. Roosevelt is the most elaborate. He seems to admire and distrust the ex-President by turns. He recalls with a smile how Mr. Roosevelt, in his early days, paid a call on the famous "boss," Mr. Platt, and carried discretion so far as to talk solely about early Macedonian history: "Mr. Platt's face meanwhile was a mask." He seems to wish that Mr. Roosevelt could be as discreet nowadays. Mr. Smalley refers in some detail to Mr. Roosevelt's mediation between Russia and Japan while the Peace Conference was sitting at Portsmouth, and discusses the same subject more fully in a chapter on Count Witte, to whose diplomatic skill he attributes the honourable terms gained by Russia. Possibly American public opinion influenced the negotiators; but Mr. Smalley omits to consider that the Japanese Government may have been "bluffing" as well as the Russian Government, since Japan, as we now know, had imperative reasons for desiring to end the war after Mukden. Mr. Smalley's reminiscences of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the late

Speaker Reed, the late J. S. Morgan and his son Mr. Pierpont Morgan, of Mr. Carnegie and his sale of the Homestead works to the Steel Trust for a fabulous price, and of Mr. W. W. Astor are all full of interesting gossip.

As a relief from politics and society, Mr. Smalley devotes a few chapters to the arts, exemplified by Whistler, W. S. Gilbert, Irving, Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and Aimé Desclée, whose love-letters the younger Dumas published. The appreciation of Irving is very good, but better still is the description of a meeting between him and the great Sarah, after she had been taken to see Irving in 'The Bella.' "Mais il m'énerve; dans le bon sens, bien entendu," said the actress, with her eyes fixed on the Mathias. "He does things, some things, which no French actor can do. He makes no mistakes. He never misses a point." She went on to praise his stage-management as "an intellectual triumph." Sarah's remarks on Irving, as recalled by Mr. Smalley, are precious indeed.

Egyptian Literature.—Vol. I. *Legends of the Gods*, the Egyptian Texts, edited, with Translations, by E. A. Wallis Budge; and Vol. II. *Annals of Nubian Kings, with a Sketch of the History of the Nubian Kingdom of Napata*, by E. A. Wallis Budge. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THESE two volumes open a fresh group of works in the series of "Books on Egypt and Chaldaea," which was called into existence by Dr. Budge a number of years ago. The imposing list of thirty-one volumes so far published deals with the subjects of religion, magic, history, and language, two of the instalments bearing the respective titles of 'Babylonian Religion' and 'Assyrian Language,' and all the others being concerned with the Egyptian side of the topics named. But, as Dr. Budge rightly says, the time seems to have arrived "when the publication of a series of groups illustrating Egyptian Literature in general might well be begun." Hence the fresh and laudable direction that is now given to the series; and, in order to make the exact style of the undertaking clear at the outset, Dr. Budge states in the Preface to the first volume that

"these volumes are intended to serve a double purpose, i.e., to supply the beginner in Egyptian with new material and a series of reading books, and to provide the general reader with translations of Egyptian works in a handy form."

With this well-defined purpose in his mind, Dr. Budge has naturally not considered it necessary to aim at producing anything novel in these volumes, but has confined himself to the republication of texts that are well known to specialists, and had already been translated into one or more European languages. His notes and introductions to the different parts bear, much to the advantage of those for whom the volumes are mainly intended,

the same non-specialist character; and the numerous plates which adorn the volumes are evidently also calculated to serve a wide rather than a strictly scholastic purpose.

The texts appear to us happily chosen. The plan adopted in the first volume, of making each page of translation face the corresponding one of hieroglyphics, is the best that could be devised; though the method followed in Vol. II., of printing the translation below the text, is serviceable enough. Besides the translations, Dr. Budge gives in his introductory chapters, in an easy and genial manner, summaries of the legends and histories. The reader will thus pleasantly pass from part to part. From the Legend of Creation, with which Vol. I. opens, he will proceed to the story of the destruction of mankind (or, as we should rather say, the destruction of some part of mankind). The chapter which tells the interesting story of the snake-bite of Rā and the artfulness of Isis reminds one a little (in a rather far-off way, it is true) of the story of Merlin and Vivien, as told in Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King,' with this great difference, however, that Vivien was both artful and meretricious, whilst Isis was artful only.

Three chapters are assigned to different parts of the story of Horus. The wonder-working power of the image of a god is well illustrated by the 'Legend of Khensu Nefer-Hetep and the Princess of Bekhten'; and the dependence of Egypt for its food-supply on the regularity in the rise of the Nile is brought out in the story of a seven years' famine, supposed to have taken place in the reign of Tcheser, a king of the Third Dynasty. It was, in our opinion, a happy thought to conclude Vol. I. with the history of Isis and Osiris taken from Plutarch's treatise 'De Iside et Osiride,' which affords the learned editor an opportunity of adding comparative notes from the standpoint of the fuller Egyptological knowledge of modern times.

In Vol. II. Dr. Budge supplies narratives—not unmixd, of course, with many references to the gods—of the principal events which took place in the Nubian kingdom of Napata from about 750 B.C. to 500 B.C., as recorded on the famous seven stelæ "which originally stood in a group in the great temple at Gebel Barkal, some ten miles from the foot of the Fourth Cataract, in the Egyptian Sudan," but most of which are now preserved in the Egyptian Museum at Cairo. As, however, the inscriptions on the stelæ "leave many gaps," and "tell us nothing about the origin of the kingdom, or of the general relations of Nubia to Egypt from the Fourth to the Twenty-Third Dynasty," Dr. Budge decided to supply the information in his Introduction to the text taken from the stele of Piankhi, with which the volume opens. We thus get a pretty complete narrative of the history of the Northern Sudan and its relation to Egypt from early days down to the beginning of the fifth century B.C., though readers desirous of fuller informa-

tion on certain points will still have to turn to Dr. Budge's work on 'The Egyptian Sudan' or—in so far as the period has been dealt with elsewhere—to publications of a similar nature.

In fixing one's attention successively on each part of this volume, one cannot help realizing that, apart from the value of the compositions as ancient literature, their contents are fascinating from the historical point of view. Piankhi, the famous conqueror of Egypt, who ascended the throne of Napata about the middle of the eighth century B.C. or a little later, was evidently a ruler of great strength and resource, with a very considerable mixture of ruthlessness in his character. As Dr. Budge puts it, "he struck swiftly, and he struck hard," but he at the same time honoured the gods of Egypt and respected its civilization. Also highly interesting, though in a different way, is the chapter on the history of Tanuath-Amen, who was a nephew of Taharqa, the contemporary of Hezekiah, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Ashurbanipal. In reflecting upon this king's successful campaigns against the Egyptians and his subsequent overthrow by the Assyrians, Dr. Budge says:—

"The Nubians fought the Egyptians with great success, and occupied their country, just as the modern Sudani tribes, if not held in check by the British, would occupy it to-day and make Cairo their capital."

The chapter that follows gives an account of the election and coronation of Aspelta, whose reign is with good reason computed by Dr. Budge to have lain in the last quarter of the seventh century B.C. The dedication of an endowment made to the temple of Amen-Rā by Aspelta's queen, Matisen, takes up the next chapter, and there follows a decree issued against certain evildoers by the same Aspelta. The special value attaching to the stele of Heru-sa-atef, which forms the subject of chap. vi., lies in the fact that it "is the only monument of the reign of this king, and all that we know of his deeds is derived from it." Dr. Budge thinks it probable that he flourished in the first half of the sixth century B.C. The Annals of Nastasen, who came into collision with the Persian king Cambyses, conclude the historical records of the stelæ; but Dr. Budge adds an Appendix in the shape of two short texts, one of which records a decree of the Egyptian king Usersten III. of the Twelfth Dynasty against the Blacks (or the Nubians), whilst the other describes his conquests of the Blacks and their character.

The volumes before us are bright and readable. In the Preface to Vol. I. Dr. Budge testifies to the many difficulties which the Egyptian texts offer to a translator, and he states himself that the renderings given by him of a number of passages "claim to be nothing more than suggestions as to their meanings." The general style, on the other hand, of the translations and introductions is as easy and flowing as the information imparted is unstinted. In

the Preface to Vol. II. we have, however, noted the following part of a sentence: "The defeat of Cambyses by Nastasen, and his campaigns in the Eastern Sudan about B.C. 520." We know from the history of the period that the campaigns referred to were those of Nastasen, but the wording itself would, to say the least of it, leave one in doubt as to whether they might not have been those of Cambyses. But a little slip of this kind is merely the result of the quickness of work which belongs to a voluminous writer.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

It is not our wish to maintain that in the books under review the two parts of our heading are wholly divorced, yet, had we it in our power to bestow a mutual blessing on Mr. Temple and Mr. Holmes, it would take the form of wishing them for a time to change places and experiences without detriment to the services each is rendering to his fellows.

We have already expressed in our columns our appreciation of Mr. Temple's summary of the evolution of the idea of God; it is now our duty to point out wherein we think he shows himself out of touch with, if not wholly unacquainted with, present-day thought concerning the coming, in the fullness of time, of the Kingdom of God on earth.

We should like, for instance, to assure Mr. Temple that to labour the point concerning Christ's words to the woman taken in adultery—"Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more"—is unnecessary, at least for those for whom his lectures were intended or who will read his written word. Christ's words are no longer needed to enforce a forgiveness which is now considered morally obligatory, if not yet fully understood as mere common sense. When later we come to the question of compromise, necessitated, our author thinks, by civilization, he does not venture to give even an interpretation of Christ's attitude, but fearlessly offers his own opinion, which is sufficiently dissimilar to be convenient to present-day ethics.

In spite of the foregoing, we must confess we were unprepared to find our author so unconvinced of the inherent nobility of life as to tend to think that, if no ideal after-life can be believed in, it will be "Let us dance and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Finally, Mr. Temple deals in an avowedly "sketchy and highly unsatisfactory manner" with various religious philosophies and ways of regarding life, ending with an allusion to the Marxian theory, which, in spite of its being the most "seriously formidable," he dismisses even "more briefly and sketchily."

The Kingdom of God. By William Temple. (Macmillan & Co.)

London's Underworld. By Thomas Holmes. (Dent & Sons.)

So much for theory. Let us now consider a man who may perhaps be said on the whole to have had too little time to theorize over the past and future of the Kingdom of God, being wholly taken up with that part of His Kingdom which is full of evil and failure in the year of disgrace 1912.

"Every life to have a chance" in enormous type on yellow bills met the astonished gaze of many Londoners only a few days ago. We wonder if Mr. Holmes felt as we did for his penny before it occurred to him that the news bills were as usual misleading, although perhaps only unintentionally—in so far as the chance spoken of in the head-line was meant to be confined to those in ships. For the moment the heart leapt with the thought: Was there no need for the writing of Mr. Holmes's book to convince people that thousands have no chance of life with all its many glories? Was the nation suddenly awake to its responsibilities? Had a statesman arisen? Or perhaps a group of millionaires, faced with the last great disaster, had decided to devote their capital to real needs instead of picking up their fine dividends out of the life-blood of the people. Was a real attempt to be made to ensure that the common folk should receive according to their needs, not according to their means? Were the ill-nourished to receive the best of food and drink instead of the epicure? Were the ill-housed to be offered accommodation by those who had empty mansions?

But no, Mr. Holmes's work is still needed, and we must try to help him to readers—for the great British public is neither blackguardly nor heartless, but only criminally ignorant.

Unfortunately, many will be distracted by the gesticulatory style of the book, but, read simply as a very human document due to one who has kept a sane outlook in spite of being in constant touch with the nether world, it will be found full of vivid interest.

Largely the book may be said to be a collection of thumbnail portraits of people who relatively represent the good and the bad—on the one hand, those whose only idea in life seems to be to support themselves by their labour at whatever cost to their health and happiness, and those others whose only object in life is to secure a comparatively easy living at whatever expense to the community. We agree with Mr. Holmes that it is not until we recognize that the former are only less detrimental to progress than the latter that we can seriously tackle the problem of the over-employed, the unemployed, and the unemployable. We must also face the half-hearted—as to whom we again agree with Mr. Holmes that they are more disastrous to the world than the absolutely wicked. Have we not an authoritative statement concerning the lukewarm?—"I will spue thee out of my mouth."

Mr. Holmes tells many a good story against himself, certainly with no rancour, but with an appreciation for those who possess some virtue, though it be a negative one. Rather does he reserve his anger for those who are perpetuating evil conditions by making it possible for people to exist on doles of food given indiscriminately at stated hours, as happens on the Embankment. All the agencies which exist only to alleviate—not to eradicate—are severely and justly condemned. Mr. Holmes has a right to speak, for he has done as much as any single man to ensure that mere existence shall give place to life, if only for a short period, as many can witness who have enjoyed his and his wife's hospitality at "Singholme."

No higher reward for the entertainers than the naive delight of their guests can be imagined, and we thank Mr. Holmes for so charmingly relieving the sordidness which inevitably predominates in his pages by his chapter concerning hospitality. The old ladies make holiday in a manner to excite the envy of weary globe-trotters, and other searchers after distraction.

As he affirms, our first duty to the community is to seek out and give brains and grit a chance. One quotation from his chapter on 'Prison Oft' we must permit ourselves, as it represents what we would fain hope is the height of perversity to which the official mind can attain:—

"I am going, then, to reiterate a serious charge! It is this: no boy from eight years of age up to sixteen, unless sound in mind and body, can find entrance into any reformatory or industrial school! No matter how often he falls into the hands of the police, or what charges may be brought against him, not even if he is friendless and homeless. Again, no youthful prisoner under twenty-one years of age, no matter how bad his record, is allowed the benefit of Borstal training unless he, too, be sound in mind and body. This is not only an enormity, but it is also a great absurdity; for it ultimately fills our prisons with weaklings, and assures the nation a continuous prison population."

Here we have no superman overcoming difficulties by sheer force of character, but a human being now indignant with the crass stupidity of people calling themselves educated, but at other times shamefaced himself. When he goes to preach in a prison chapel he feels with discomfort the gimlet-like eyes of those who understand him intimately—who know that but for something which has been termed the "Grace of God" the positions of preacher and listener might well have been reversed.

We hope that Mr. Holmes's book may be the means of sending him many recruits, healthy in mind and body, who will carry on and widen his work with his own sympathetic virility.

It is men of such experience and humanity who best deserve an attentive audience.

NEW NOVEL

Love's Pilgrimage. By Upton Sinclair. (Heinemann.)

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR'S new novel, although greatly superior to the average run of modern fiction, is far from being as good as it ought to be and might have been. Surely also it was unwise to handicap it by calling the hero "Thyriss" and the heroine "Corydon."

The theme is the isolation, in a commercial world, of a genius who refuses to devote time and labour to any occupation other than that which his genius dictates to him. But, not having early laid to heart the advice given by Mrs. Siddons at the end of her career to Macready at the beginning of his, he permits himself to marry, at twenty, a girl of eighteen; and the appalling struggle with poverty becomes the struggle, not of the man alone, but of the man, his wife, and their child.

In his love-letters—the egotism of which is pardonable only because of his youthful ignorance—the genius proposes to mould the girl whom he loves into the wife who will help him best; and, with all his imagination, he does not see the danger and injustice of marrying a woman who is admittedly different from the person into whom she is to be changed. Life, of course, avenges itself, as in such cases it always does, upon both husband and wife. That the experienced reader accepts; but rebellion steals into the mind against the unrelenting vindictiveness with which Mr. Sinclair pursues his puppet. Not Tess herself is more invariably met, at every tentative lifting of the head, by a blow. Even geniuses, in this commercial world, seldom fare quite so badly as this young man does here.

Two qualities in the book touch greatness: a ruthless sincerity, and a full realization of the burdens and the exhaustion that oppress the domesticated woman. Never has a truer picture been given of what existence on an inadequate weekly income means to the wife and mother who "keeps house" single-handed. Clearly the eyes of the American man are opening to a spectacle which has passed unseen before the eyes of men for generations. When, however, Mr. Sinclair shows us the overburdened young wife reaching out unconsciously and instinctively for some second man to bear her away from conditions into which she is sinking, his observation may be questioned. The modern woman's theory of emancipation is increasingly economic; not by way of clinging to a fresh man, but by way of earning a livelihood for herself. Mr. Barrie's 'Twelve-Pound Look' is typical of her.

When all exceptions have been made, however, 'Love's Pilgrimage' remains a fine attempt, and Mr. Sinclair has raised his already high literary position by making it.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Coats (R. H.), *TYPES OF ENGLISH PIETY*, 4/ net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

This writer is possessed of a facile pen. The types under which he ranges English piety are the "Sacredotal," the "Evangelical," and the "Mystical"; each in turn, with a rather complacent fluency and a great multitude of words, he describes, illustrates, and appraises, first recounting its merits, then dilating on its defects. His authorities seem to be mainly certain already oft-discussed originals, together with a number of recent "works of popularization." He has an odd way of adducing Scott as a witness: thus, as he is solemnly exposing what he considers to be the dangers of confession, he quotes a soliloquy of Anthony Foster's in 'Kenilworth.' The "Evangelical" type fares best at his hands.

Cuthbertson (David), *A TRAGEDY OF THE REFORMATION*, being the Authentic Narrative of the History and Burning of the 'Christianismi Restitutio,' 1553, with a Succinct Account of the Theological Controversy between Michael Servetus, its Author, and the Reformer John Calvin, 5/ net.

Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier

Only three printed copies of Servetus's book are known to be extant. This little work gives the history of them in a pleasant, lively manner which betrays the writer's keen interest in his subject, and is none the less entertaining and informing because it ambles to and fro between the history of Servetus and the adventures of the book.

Ezra-Apocalypse (The): BEING CHAPTERS III. -XIV. OF THE BOOK COMMONLY KNOWN AS 4 EZRA (OR 2 ESDRAS), translated from a Critically Revised Text, with Critical Introductions, Notes, and Explanations, with a General Introduction to the Apocalypse, and an Appendix containing the Latin Text, by G. H. Box, together with a Prefatory Note by W. Sanday, 10/6 net. Pitman

The Ezra-Apocalypse, which is embodied in 2 Esdras of the official Apocrypha, has not received, according to Mr. Box, the attention it deserves, though it is "of supreme value in helping to elucidate that fascinating but (to some extent) baffling phase of Judaism which immediately preceded the triumph of the Rabbinism of the Talmud." The book demands the attention of the student of the New Testament, since it contains many parallels in thought and expression with the New Testament writings; and these parallels are carefully marked in the notes of the commentary here furnished, while the most important of them are specially indexed. Prof. Sanday, in his Prefatory Note, draws attention to the resemblance between the Jewish author and St. Paul, and says that the coincidences must be traceable ultimately to the school of Gamaliel.

As the title of this volume indicates, the Ezra-Apocalypse corresponds to chaps. iii.-xiv. of 2 Esdras of our Apocrypha, which is the Fourth Book of Ezra of the Vulgate. Several versions exist, and of these the most important is the Latin, which contains chaps. i., ii., xv., and xvi.; but the Oriental versions recognize only chaps. iii.-xiv. With the exception, perhaps, of the Armenian, the versions depend on a lost Greek text, for their differences can be

explained by corruptions of such a text underlying them, and there are actual citations in early patristic literature.

The question arises, Was the Greek the first, or was there an original Hebrew text? Mr. Box agrees with the most recent investigators in asserting that the phenomena point to a Semitic original. He affirms that the syntax reflects characteristically Hebrew features, and he contends that the Hebrew text and the Greek version embraced the Apocalypse proper, to which in the third century the additional chapters were appended. There is a further question: Is the present form of the Ezra-Apocalypse a compilation made from different sources, or is it a uniform composition which goes back to a single author? Mr. Box thinks that it is a composite production, and that the most important part, the Salathiel-Apocalypse, was written and put forth in 100 A.D. Prof. Sanday, on the other hand, is inclined to regard the whole as proceeding from a single hand.

The highest praise is due to Mr. Box for his work. His exposition of the theology and eschatology of the book, and his statement of its aim and importance for Jewish theology, are lucid dissertations. The translation and the commentary reveal the hand of an accomplished scholar. Prof. Sanday, who testifies that the quality of Mr. Box's work may be seen on every page, heartily commends it "as a great enrichment of our knowledge in a comparatively new field."

Fortescue (Adrian), *THE MASS, A STUDY OF THE ROMAN LITURGY*, 6/ net.

Longmans

This volume of the Westminster Library for Catholic Priests and Students should be welcome without as well as within the Roman Communion. It gives, fully, clearly, and succinctly, both the history of the Mass and an exposition of its order, and where, as on the question of the origin of the Roman rite, uncertainty is great and authorities differ, the opinions of the nine or ten scholars who have the best claim to be heard are set forth in detail, each in a separate section, so that the reader is at any rate enabled to grasp the present state of the problem. The chapter on 'The Eucharist in the First Three Centuries' is especially attractive. A great part of the value of the book arises from its candour and reasonableness. The imperfections and anomalies of the rite as at present used are frankly discussed, and such details of practice as the retention of the Latin tongue and communion under one kind are dealt with adequately in the same scholarly and practical spirit. The dogmatic significance of the Mass is left on one side, as not coming within the writer's scope; while keeping close to his facts, and severely refraining from florid passages, he has succeeded admirably in indicating the majesty and significance of its historical development.

O'Leary (Rev. de Lacy), *THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ST. DOMINIC*, 2/6 S.P.C.K.

A good feature in this work is the insertion in parentheses, in the current of the text, of the authorities for the several statements made. Another good feature is the vigour with which the masses of material brought together are handled. Further than this we can hardly praise the book. St. Dominic is a shadowy figure thrust into the background by the author's preoccupation with the details of the Albigensian crusade; the claims made for him as a great educator are insufficiently illustrated, nor is it clear, on the showing of these pages, why he was considered so great a saint. The problems of the time are well stated, but

St. Dominic's contribution towards solving them is, in proportion, altogether too slightly indicated. Moreover, the writing, though often good, is in many places rough and careless, and numerous misprints still further disfigure it.

O'Leary (Rev. de Lacy), *THE SACRAMENT OF HOLY BAPTISM*, 2/ S.P.C.K.

This is an excellent work. The history of Christian baptism, the witness of the Fathers to its manifold significance, and the customs connected with it are set forth with ample illustration and in a style unusually easy and pleasant. The weakest part of the book is that on the relation of baptism to confirmation; and such an expression as "the fact that the gift of the Holy Spirit is made *more definitely* in Confirmation" (the italics are ours) ought surely not to have been allowed to pass. We think, too, that the history of the idea and practice of baptism in religions other than the Jewish and Christian might with advantage have been brought out more fully. A few misprints and slips in construction might be corrected in a later edition, and, this being a cheap, popular book, for the benefit of those who do not happen to know that κλινικός means "sick," "lying in bed," "clinic baptism" might be explained.

Robinson (Fr. Paschal), *THE RULE OF ST. CLARE: ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE LIGHT OF EARLY DOCUMENTS*, a Contribution to the Seventh Centenary of the Saint's Call, 10 cents net.

Philadelphia, Dolphin Press

We cordially recommend this brochure to all who desire information concerning the Order of St. Clare, but have not the leisure to read the larger volumes dealing with the subject. The writer gives us in a few pages a graphic picture of St. Clare, the bride of poverty, the disciple and friend of St. Francis, and the persistent upholder of her purpose against Popes and cardinals. Though Father Robinson regards as apocryphal some of the cherished legends of the saint, he atones for their loss by his charming portrayal of the brave Abbess of San Damiano, of whom he says, "Perhaps her fortitude seemed to go beyond prudence at times, yet it was in reality the prudence of the Gospel."

Rosmini - Serbatì (Antonio), *THEODICY: ESSAYS ON DIVINE PROVIDENCE*, translated with some Omissions from the Milan Edition of 1845, 3 vols., 21/ net.

Longmans

We welcome this rendering into English of a theological classic too little known in this country. It was done, a note informs us, largely by the late Father Fortunatus Signini. Published in its present form in 1845, the 'Theodicy' remains an important contribution to Christian thought, in spite of the difference which intervening developments of science and history have made between modern methods of attacking the problems of religion and those of Rosmini. A good deal of his work is still untranslated.

Steuart (P. H. J.), *BOOK OF RUTH, A LITERAL TRANSLATION FROM THE HEBREW*.

Nutt

A reading-book for students of Hebrew which the author believes, both on linguistic and thematic grounds, to be specially suitable for the purpose. In the course of the four chapters most of the commoner Hebrew idioms and constructions occur, while in the vocabularies 127 verbs and 129 nouns and other parts of speech form a valuable foundation for study.

Wright (Dudley), A MANUAL OF BUDDHISM. Introduction by Prof. Edmund Mills, 2/6 net. Kegan Paul

Though Buddhism, the ethical code of the Japanese nation, commands more adherents than any other religious system in the world, the average European's knowledge of the great aim of Buddha's teaching—the attainment of Nibbana or Nirvana—is slight indeed. A copious literary output and much education will be needed if the ideals of the East are to penetrate the West. Though the essentials of this little book could be found in any good encyclopædia under Buddhism, it will serve as a useful introduction to a subject of great interest.

Poetry.

Field (Michael), POEMS OF ADORATION, 5/ net. Sands

These are devout poems of a familiar type, many of them with Latin titles. They are in a sense scholarly, and are written in dignified language, but they lack just those poetic qualities that make Francis Thompson's religious poems magnificent and moving. Fervour may have gone to the making of them; but it has been lost in the process. They are, in short, rather dull.

Frankau (Gilbert), ONE OF US, A NOVEL IN VERSE, 3/6 net. Chatto & Windus

Without emulating the poetry of Byron, or passing beyond the bounds of a reasonable impropriety, Mr. Frankau has used the metre and followed the manner of 'Don Juan' with remarkable skill. The poem is an Odyssey of love—the hero one of the "nuts" or elegant young men of the present day, and his amorous progress, beginning at Eton, passes through Frankfurt, New York, Paris, and London to an uncertain end by a Devonshire stream. The author skims the surface of fashionable life with agreeable humour and shows excellent ingenuity in rhymes.

Gregory (Padric), THE ULSTER FOLK, 1/ net. Nutt

We read these poems with interest, but without finding in them that spontaneity which a good folk-song or a plausible imitation demands. Translated into English, they would impress us little, nor have we perceived any musical qualities in the dialect to compensate for the too frequent use of "och" and "ach" and "oh." But the book is worth reading, if only as a product of the Ulster literary movement. In five of the poems Mr. Gregory has taken a line or a stanza of an old song and woven it into a fabric of his own with considerable success.

Poet's Library, Vol. II., by Robert Blake and Other Authors. Stockwell

If the standard of the Poet's Library is to be set by the volume now before us, the series will be dull reading. None of these pieces by various hands shows a real gift for poetry, and some of them are bad. Here is the latest version of 'The Brook':—

Murmur, thou stream,
Would I could tell what thou sayest;
On the lone moor
A companion thou art to the gayest.

Price (Candelent), CELTIC BALLADS AND CHANSONS. Stockwell

Verses weakly imitative of familiar types. When Mr. Price gets away from the Celtic ballad he lands in something more pompous and verbose. "O archetypal prototype world!" is a line which may serve as an illustration of the style.

White (H. J.), HOMELAND AND OUTLAND SONG AND STORY; 'PRENTICE] DAYS, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/6 each.

Adelaide, the Author
Colonial poets seem to fall naturally into the manner of Kipling, or the lesser writers of the middle of the last century. Mr. White belongs to the second class. He sings a smooth and undistinguished strain, obvious in language without ever chancing upon the felicitous; but his earnest and intense concern for the important things of life, God, the soul of man, or the beauty of Nature, appears even in his tritest work. We think the following lines may fairly be cited in illustration:—

Thank God for this, there is a gate
And all who will may enter in;
But mark it well, the gate is straight
And evil may not pass therein.

Or

Love is the oil that lubricates the heart,
And makes it even flow,
Makes easy running every other part,
In life's machinery to go.

He is also a keen patriot:—

I heard the people loud acclaim
And bands of music play,
I joined the throng as thousands came
On Coronation Day.

There is a large body of verse in these two volumes, now a little above this level, now a little below it. We feel that Mr. White must seek his public in lands less exacting and critical than ours.

Philosophy.

Coffey (P.), THE SCIENCE OF LOGIC: AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRINCIPLES OF ACCURATE THOUGHT AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD, 2 vols., 7/6 net each. Longmans

The revival of interest in logic is not less remarkable than the variety of the new systems we have lately noticed in these columns. Two of them, at least, are frankly iconoclastic. Dr. Schiller and Dr. Mercier are agreed that Formal and Traditional Logic must go, or, if it be already gone, they will lay the ghost which haunts us still. In Prof. Coffey's work we have a counterblast to these ideas, and a pronouncement from the side of the New Scholasticism. This movement is not a mere reaction in the direction of Duns Scotus or St. Thomas Aquinas, but is a development of those scholastic notions which can be formed into a coherent system not violently opposed to modern science. Scholasticism was weak in the theory of induction, so Mr. Coffey propounds a theory on the lines of Messrs. Bosanquet and Joseph. To the latter's 'Introduction to Logic' he is particularly indebted. On nearly every page we find those references and quotations which are the sincerest form of flattery. This predisposes the present writer in Mr. Coffey's favour, for, without demanding agreement with that admirable book, he regards an appreciation of it as a touchstone of logical acumen.

There are other notable features here. We expected a professor at Maynooth to have a fondness for the ancient ways, but we were hardly prepared to find the ground of logic covered with such completeness and systematization. We miss that air of tentativeness which most of the moderns assume. For instance, Mr. Coffey holds that the difficulty of universals is solved by the moderate Realism of Aquinas, and does not hesitate to say so. Again, modern logic does not usually discuss belief in authority, as Mr. Coffey does, though in no ultramontane spirit. There is a certain charm about the atmosphere of Guillaume de Champeaux and Gilbert de la Porrée. Indeed, the book, though written largely for

the use of students of the National University of Ireland, deserves a wider circle of readers.

Elliot (Hugh S. R.), MODERN SCIENCE AND THE ILLUSIONS OF PROF. BERGSON, 5/ net. Longmans

Sir Ray Lankester, after explaining in his Preface why he is glad to introduce Mr. Elliot's book to the world, proceeds to avow a belief in "the materialist and mechanical scheme of nature," enclosed, as it were, within brackets, outside of which he is willing to write the factor *x*, that it may serve as "the plaything of the metaphysician." Mr. Elliot may well be a man after Sir Ray Lankester's own heart, since both his creed and his literary manner are the same.

Only two chapters of the book deal with M. Bergson's views, the rest occupying themselves with other matters. The author finds it hard to come to grips with specific theories that are just like all the other specific theories of the philosophers—sheer nonsense!

History and Biography.

Belloc (Hilaire), WATERLOO, 1/ net. Swift
A vivid account of the battle and its mis-calculations, with the preceding movements. Erlon's disastrous countermarching between Quatre Bras and Ligny on June 16th, due to Ney's orders, is regarded as the decisive point in the struggle. There are several plans of the field.

Brassey (Earl), SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS AND FISCAL POLICY, 1/6 Free Trade Union

Browning Centenary Celebration (The Robert) at Westminster Abbey, edited, with an Introduction and Appendices, by Prof. Knight, 2/ net. Smith & Elder

The little book we mentioned in our Gossip last week. Prof. Knight, to whose energy the whole celebration is due, tells us that he received more than 1,000 letters in the course of organizing it. The most interesting of the papers, perhaps, is that of personal reminiscence by Mr. W. G. Kingsland. We cannot endorse Dr. Alexander Hill's suggestion that Browning ranks with Milton as a metrist. Miss Hickey, in 'Browning on Failure,' tends to sermonize and repeats matter already published. Mr. H. C. Minchin, in 'Browning as a Letter-Writer,' quotes an interesting passage of the poet's concerning Asolo which has only lately come to light. Mr. F. H. Stead, on 'The Robert Browning Settlement,' gives a summary of the work done in Walworth which might have been enlarged.

Downie (W. I.), REMINISCENCES OF A BLACKWALL MIDSHPMAN. Hain-Smith

An unpretentious and pleasantly written little volume, which, despite sundry deficiencies in style, provides an interesting and spirited account of life aboard a crack sailing vessel in the early sixties, when the merchant service provided a rough and strenuous training. The vessels in which Mr. Downie made his early voyages constituted part of the East India Company's fleet, and were subsidized by Government for possible service in time of war. The appearance of a Blackwall liner is well indicated by the frontispiece.

Gem (S. Harvey), AN ANGLO-SAXON ABBOT, ÆLFRIC OF EYNHAM, 4/ net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

This was a piece of work worth doing. It is a pity the writer did not bring to it somewhat more literary skill, and something less of preoccupation with things that, so far as Ælfric is concerned, are neither here nor

there. He repeats himself as to details unnecessarily often; he does not bring out anything particular concerning Ælfrie's temperance work or keenness about military training, though these are dwelt on rather emphatically at the start; and his anxiety lest an acquaintance with the good Abbot should lead any one to compromise his adhesion to Reformation principles is surely superfluous. Apart from this the book is delightful, mainly by reason of the lengthy and excellently chosen quotations from Ælfrie's homilies and other work, including the 'Colloquy for Boys.' A simple—quite elementary—sketch of contemporary history and of monastic life serves as a setting.

Hargrave (Mary), SOME GERMAN WOMEN AND THEIR SALONS, 7/6 net.

Werner Laurie

The salons of Frenchwomen have been written about rather more than enough. It is quite refreshing to turn for a change to Germany; and all the seven women in this collection are interesting. Some readers may be annoyed by finding a frontispiece labelled in the list as Mabel Tieck—a lady for any mention of whom they may ransack these pages (and others) in vain. It is, really, Tieck's portrait of Mabel Varnhagen. A curious double plural, "Herzens" for the proper name Herz, appears twice. Mabel, the greatest figure of the group, is not adequately represented by the samples of her sayings that have been chosen. She said some things more profound and penetrating than any of these. It is much, however, for the ordinary English reader to be made acquainted with her at all, and he will be well advised to seek the fresh pastures of Miss Hargrave's volume.

Hart (R. J.), CHRONOS: A HANDBOOK OF COMPARATIVE CHRONOLOGY, 6/ net.

Bell & Sons

On the title-page these "chronological notes on history, art, and literature from 8000 B.C. to 1700 A.D." are described as "for the use of travellers." They are an enlargement of tables made by the author during many winters spent in Egypt, Greece, and Italy, and certainly supply in concise form a remarkable amount of information. Besides the usual details, we get a view of India, Japan, and China, the last including Wang-Chi, known as the "Five-Bottle Scholar," who is credited with "good prose and verse in his lucid intervals." The volume is specially strong on art, to which a supplement is devoted, in addition to the notes in the main text, and contains several other useful appendices. It is likely to be popular with the intelligent tourist, and relies for the most part on sound authorities. The index needs enlargement. We have failed to find, for instance, Artemis, Leonardo, and the Pleiad.

Le Blond (Mrs. Aubrey), CHARLOTTE SOPHIE, COUNTESS BENTINCK: HER LIFE AND TIMES, 1715-1800, 2 vols., 24/ net.

Hutchinson

Charlotte Sophie, born Countess of Oldenburg, and sovereign in her own right of various small domains in the immediate neighbourhood of Wilhelmshaven, married in 1733 William Bentinck, second son of the first Earl of Portland, whom, in order to make him a fitting consort for her, the Emperor created Count Bentinck. The marriage did not prove happy, and in 1739 she, being then but 24 years old, returned to her mother, and never saw again either her husband or her two sons. Not until she had become a widow, more than fifty years later, did she make the acquaintance of her own descendants.

In the meantime she had known, pretty intimately, Maria Theresa, Frederick the Great, and Voltaire. The King of Sweden was her rejected suitor, the Empress Catherine of Russia her cousin, and the government of the whole continent was in the hands of people with whom she was acquainted. Her own politics were of that high aristocratic variety which the atmosphere of minor German courts seemed especially to foster, and the letter in which she explains to Voltaire the unbecomingness of quarrelling with a king is eminently characteristic. The Countess Bentinck, living at 75 among dependents, received a visit from two young Englishmen on their travels, both destined by and by to become admirals. One was William Bentinck, her grandson; the other was James Hawkins, afterwards Whitshed. Friendship seems to have sprung up at first sight: the young sailors were agreeable and intelligent; the grandmother incredibly alert, brilliant, and eager. Other grandchildren came to see her; one of them fulfilled her hopes by marrying "mon cher Hawkings," whom she loved like a son, though she never learnt to spell either of his surnames. There began a constant interchange of letters, which, being carefully stowed away, were forgotten until Mrs. Le Blond discovered them, and used them as the chief material for her interesting volumes. The portraits are numerous and unusually good.

Lepszy (Leonard), CRACOW, THE ROYAL CAPITAL OF ANCIENT POLAND: ITS HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES, translated by R. Dyboski, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

This handsome volume is an abridgment of a more ambitious work issued by the Cracow Society of Antiquaries in 1904, and, whereas that monograph, compiled by leading authorities with small fear of wearying a patriotic audience, may be described as intended for consumption on the spot, the present volume is put forth as an attempt to interest a wider circle, less tolerant of detail, and therefore to be treated with discretion. The Austrian Government itself has subsidized the venture, which is well calculated to fulfil its main purpose and attract attention to a city none too well known in the English-speaking world. For Cracow, more than Warsaw, is the shadowy capital of the extinct Polish kingdom.

Warsaw represents the modern and "elective" Poland; Cracow was the capital of her Jagellonic dynasty, after whom, except the four Vasas, came monarchs chosen either by force or fraud and three parts powerless, with here and there a Bathory or a Sobieski to justify a system—theoretically ideal—practically, however, disruptive and impossible in a state whose greater magnates stood above the law. It was Sigismund III., the first of the four Vasas, who in 1619 removed with his Court to Warsaw. The ancient capital was abandoned; yet here alone in all Poland was a city that had its steady centuries of growth and accumulation. The shrines of saints, the proud memorials of a line of kings, a tradition of art, of culture, of learning—all these were set aside, and Cracow fell, to rise once more as the capital of an Austrian province. To-day a benevolent but alien government encourages its pride and helps in the work of preservation. As Poles go, the Austrian Pole is fortunate.

Pan Lepszy is an efficient guide to the city's history and ancient monuments, and, ably assisted by the photographer, he makes us realize the architectural beauties of the cathedral, the major churches, and public buildings, the projectors of which were now inspired by the Gothic German masters, and

now by the Italian Renaissance. Poland, always receptive in the deeper arts, stood open to both influences. Its creative energy found expression in gorgeous and imaginative costume—why does no Polish sculptor give us one of Sobieski's hussars, those winged heroes whose panoply is surely the most impressive that was ever seen on battle-field?—likewise in music, if so one may describe such an apotheosis of the dancer's art as survives even to-day in the mazurka, the polonaise, and the krakowiak, as these are rendered in the Polish capitals.

Cracow, therefore, in so far as the city's masterpieces are concerned, stands largely as a borrower. From Nuremberg came Vitus Stoss to carve the high altar of St. Mary's, grouping scenes from the life of Christ round a panel of life-sized figures representing the 'Passing of the Virgin.' From Italy came other masters, who, taking service with the Jagellonic kings, carried the new art to this far outpost, enriching the cathedral and its many chapels with tombs and decorative memorials that would not come amiss in any tourist-haunted city of the South.

To exhaust this volume in a brief notice is impossible. We have but handled a fraction of its many interests, which extend to the Cracow of to-day and embrace a note on the applied arts, and especially that jeweller's work wherein the Polish craftsmen showed such excellence. On at least two of the pictures in the Czartoryski Museum we should like to hear our author reply to the authorities. Müntz, for instance, denied the authenticity of the Cecilia Gallerani portrait ascribed to Leonardo; and we should like to hear more of the 'Prince [sic] of Urbino' by Raphael which every recognized expert records as "lost."

Melville (Lewis), AN INJURED QUEEN, CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK, 2 vols. 24/ Hutchinson

Familiar though the facts are, it seems scarcely credible that an English monarch should have been able, less than a century ago, to behave as George IV. did to the wife who was also his first cousin; and to read the series of original documents brought together by Mr. Melville intensifies both amazement and indignation. But although her husband treated her with injustice and insult, even from a time antecedent to their wedding—although his hatred grew more venomous and more unscrupulous with every year of her life—it was not by him, but by the father who forced him into the marriage, that the first wrong was done to her. George III. must have known something of his niece's character and habits, and must have been aware that she would inevitably be distasteful to her bridegroom. The Prince of Wales was a fastidious man, without principle or deep feelings, who set an exaggerated value upon good manners, elegancies, and external refinements. The Princess Caroline lacked tact and taste, her voice was loud, her manners rough, and her tongue singularly indiscreet; she dressed incongruously, and was not even particular as to perfect cleanliness of person and attire. That she was generous, good-natured, frank, and courageous weighed nothing against the fatal facts that she was undignified and a little grotesque. That she ever misconducted herself seems improbable; that she continually misbehaved herself is certain. Moreover, such conjugal affection as George was capable of feeling had long since been bestowed upon another woman.

Mr. Melville has done well in bringing the unhappy story before the modern reader in a fluent and readable narrative.

Sarson (Mary) and Phillips (Mabel Addison), THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL IN PRE-CHRISTIAN TIMES.

Longmans

This book gives the impression of a running commentary, linking the Old Testament with book-narration and prophecy and poetry. It also touches the history of surrounding nations, the position of the Hebrews amongst them, and the religious and other characteristics of contemporary civilizations. Quotations from the Old Testament text are printed in fuller type. This summary from the Preface by the Head Master of Rugby, who commends the book for upper forms, is a good description of the book.

Simon (Leon), MOSES LEIB LILIEBLUM.

Cambridge University Press

An interesting character-sketch of a man of unusual ability and learning, who, beginning as a pious student and dreamer, was led by doubts and accusations of heresy to become a materialistic pessimist. A period of teaching and penury followed, which was succeeded by the most successful part of Lilienblum's life, his steady work for the Zionist cause. The volume forms No. 3 of the Cambridge Jewish Publications.

Stanley (Arthur P.), HISTORICAL MEMORIALS OF CANTERBURY: THE LANDING OF AUGUSTINE, THE MURDER OF BECKET, EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, BECKET'S SHRINE.

New edition in Murray's Shilling Library.

Sultán Jahán Begam (Her Highness Nawáb), AN ACCOUNT OF MY LIFE, translated by C. H. Payne, 15/ net. John Murray

This book, written in Urdu by the Begam of Bhopal, and translated by the Educational Adviser of the State, is a continuation of the history compiled by her distinguished grandmother Sikandar Begam, and forms a graphic record of events in the Bhopal State during a period of some forty years up to 1904. It furnishes an interesting picture of Indian diplomacy, and the trials and difficulties which have to be faced by an heir-apparent of a great ruling house which, in spite of modernized ideals, has maintained strict Mohammedan orthodoxy and adhered to the pardah system. Bhopal is a Mohammedan State of great importance, and has been ruled over by three Begams in succession, of whom the author rivals her grandmother, Sikandar Begam, in political sagacity and administrative ability, yielding nothing to her mother, Shah Jahan Begam, in hospitality and munificence. For many years she has been in close touch with several famous administrators, including four Viceroy's. The loyalty of Bhopal State to the Imperial Crown and a continuous line of great female rulers coinciding with the reign of Queen Victoria have made its name familiar to most British readers, who will find in this volume ample proof of the claim of Her Highness the present Begam to rank amongst the most enlightened of Oriental potentates and the notable women of our generation.

A series of well-chosen photographs enhances the merits of an historical record that will appeal to all who are interested in the development of our Indian Empire and the fortunes of its feudatories.

Tales of our Grandfather; or, India since 1856, edited by F. and C. Grey, 6/ net.

Smith & Elder

These tales, we are told, were originally letters from Col. L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., to his grandsons in America, and by them they have been edited in the present form. The tales describe a long and varied service,

for the grandfather, in 1857, at the age of 16 or 17, joined the Bengal Army. After some desultory service, he had the good fortune to be appointed to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. This means that he left military for civil employment, in those days more perhaps than now a decided step in advance; for, though drawing the better pay of the civilian, he was not debarred from future military service, in which his rank advanced automatically under existing rules. He was sent to the frontier in 1861, when he appears to have resigned civil work and joined the Punjab Irregular Force. But he did not stay long with them, or, indeed, in any regular employment. We find him in Bhutan in a political capacity; then back in the Punjab; employed by Lord Mayo in the negotiations with Sher Ali, the Amir of Kabul; accompanying the Shah of Persia during his visit to England; back to district work in the Punjab, where he devoted himself to irrigation; and, finally, superintending Native States. All is well and pleasantly told by the grandfather, and many of his sentiments, though now they may be scouted as out of date, are worth regard.

Taylor (William F.), THE CHARTERHOUSE OF LONDON, MONASTERY, PALACE, AND THOMAS SUTTON'S FOUNDATION, 7/6 net.

Dent

The Charterhouse, as a survival of monastic London, is practically unique, although little more than Washhouse Court remains of the old convent. It is its continuity from the fourteenth century, as indicated by the author on his title-page, which has gained it a popular interest and caused so much to be written about its history.

Mr. Taylor devotes the larger portion of his book to the religious house, glorified in its end by the heroic conduct of the last prior—John Houghton. The Charterhouse in London was not founded until three centuries after Bruno first instituted his hard "rule" at Chartreux, and two centuries after the first house was started in England at Witham in Somerset; but, though late in time, it became a most important institution, and Thomas Cromwell devoted special efforts to its destruction.

The men who used it as a "palace"—mostly Howards, naming it Howard House—made it into a very handsome residence, which the Earl of Suffolk sold to Thomas Sutton in 1611. Sutton's Hospital, which Thomas Fuller styled "the masterpiece of Protestant English charity," took its place. The modern associations of the institution are generally familiar. The long history is well told, with attractive illustrations, in this handsome volume.

Geography and Travel.

Baedeker's Palestine and Syria, 1912, 14/ net.

Leipsic, Baedeker;

London, Fisher Unwin

Barrington (Mrs. Russell), THROUGH GREECE AND DALMATIA: A DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS RECORDED BY PEN AND PICTURE, 7/6 net.

Black

"The jotting down each day in pen and picture impressions inspired by the scenes we saw, have [sic] kept vividly in mind every detail of one of the most delightful six weeks of my life." This passage in the Preface prepares us for a casual style, and the author spoils much of her obvious enthusiasm and intelligence, not only by slack writing, but also by preserving a multitude of trivialities and commonplace reflections. Dalmatia is, perhaps, not well known, but Greece is. Of the former we get frequent quotations from a book by T. G. Jackson, R.A., which suggested the

visit. The book opens with 'A Tribute' to a remarkable woman who wished the Diary to appear, Ida von Mohl, Baronin von Schmidt-Zabiero, the niece of the leaders of a salon where the talk was "always on tall lines," but typically gracious, suave, and distinguished. The illustrations are decidedly attractive.

Book of the Knowledge of all the Kingdoms, Lands, and Lordships that are in the World, and the Arms and Devices of each Land and Lordship, or of the Kings and Lords who Possess Them, written by a Spanish Franciscan in the Middle of the Fourteenth Century, published for the First Time, with Notes, by Marcos Jiménez de la Espada in 1877, translated and edited by Sir Clements Markham. Hakluyt Society

The date of the original MS. of this curious and hasty record of travel is "about 1350 to 1360." The author's name is unknown, and he cannot have seen all that he speaks of, but is regarded by the learned Spanish editor as a traveller, and not a mere compiler of traditions. He was the first to mention the Canary Isles, the Madeiras, and the Azores. In "Inglaterra" he discovered eleven great cities, the largest "Londres, and another Gynsa [Windsor], where are the general studies; another Antona [Southampton], others Bristol, Artamua [Dartmouth], Premua [Plymouth], and Miraforda [Milford]." In "Gales" [Wales] there is a great city Dirgales, unidentified. The arms, flags, or devices of the countries, admirably reproduced here in colours, are a very interesting feature of the work. The notes are nearly all derived from the Spanish editor, and there are two indexes of place-names.

Grey (F. W.), SEEKING FORTUNE IN AMERICA, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

This artless narrative of an able, but unspecialized Englishman's attempts to earn a livelihood for himself and his family presents a picture of social conditions so remote from our settled and steady-going conventions that it is difficult to believe them really contemporaneous. In Texas and Mexico the primitive violence of savagery seems to be blended in even proportions with the economic corruption of an over-commercialized modernism. The result makes exciting reading, and tends to encourage insular Phariseism.

Lindley (Percy), ON THE EAST COAST.

Issued by the Great Eastern Railway Company.

Mack (Amy E.), BUSH DAYS, 3/6 net.

Sydney, Angus & Robertson; London, Australian Book Co.

There are some charming photographs of birds and trees and flowers in this book, but we have no appetite for the studied naïveté and rather patent rhetoric which alternate in its pages. At best these studies, which first appeared in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, do not rise above the level of decent journalism, and as such do not demand the permanence of a reprint.

Oxford and Kingston River Thames Steamers, ILLUSTRATED GUIDE AND TIME TABLE, 1d. Oxford, Salter Bros.

Sports and Pastimes.

Greenwood (G. G.), SPORT, a Paper read before the Animals' Protection Congress at the Caxton Hall, London, on July 9th, 1909; Collinson (Joseph), THE HUNTED OTTER. Animals' Friend Society

The Animals' Friend Society calls attention in these two tracts to the barbarous spirit underlying all sports which consist in

the hunting of an animal—that is, in the harrying, by numbers of the strong, of one solitary weakling. 'The Hunted Otter' describes in some detail the prolonged cruelty of the now fashionable hunting of otters, carried on, as it is, at breeding times, and including mothers of young and helpless cubs.

Sociology.

Great Analysis (The), A PLEA FOR A RATIONAL WORLD-ORDER, with an Introduction by Gilbert Murray, 2/6 net. Methuen

The work, its publishers assure us, of a well-known literary man, who chooses to issue it anonymously, 'The Great Analysis' will be keenly interesting both to theoretical sociologists and practical social reformers. It gives definite aim and expression to that great movement of statistical research which dawned, unnoted, at the beginning of the last century with the taking of the first census. Slowly the idea has been growing that it is the business of a community to take stock of its resources and the defects of its civilization. Now comes an onlooker, and bids us so extend our views as to bring within the scope of careful investigation all the human activities of the habitable globe. It is, as he points out, already possible to perceive that "the fundamental problem of the Great Analysis is... the establishment of a reasonable equilibrium between the resources of the planet and the drafts upon them, between Commodities and Consumption, or, in the most general terms, between Nature and Human Life. It is evident, if we only think of it, that such an equilibrium can and must be established unless the history of the world is to be one long series of oscillations between nascent order and devouring chaos. Hitherto, as above indicated, the necessary data for the equation have been unattainable.... The sooner we see our way (however roughly outlined) to a rational world-order, the more chance is there of preventing a catastrophic swing of the pendulum. That is the thesis of the present argument."

Hundreds of brains—and among them some of the finest now at work in this country—are busied upon different portions of the main theme; but probably very few, if any, have deliberately faced the whole vast plan which the author of 'The Great Analysis' has done a public service by putting into words.

Education.

Hodgson (Geraldine E.), RATIONALIST ENGLISH EDUCATORS, 3/6 S.P.C.K.

The descriptive chapters which form the larger portion of this book are excellent. They treat of Locke's immediate predecessors; of his system of education, with which his ethics and psychology are closely connected; of the Edgeworths, who have been too much neglected in modern times; and Mill, with particular reference to his Inaugural Address to the students of St. Andrews. But the author appears to us to overwork the "faculty psychology" distinction between heart and head, and her doctrines in the last chapter labour a point sufficiently established. The lacunæ in rationalist education are, we think, not more vital than those of any other system.

Pbilology.

Classical Review, May, 1/ net. John Murray
Includes 'Theognidea,' by Mr. Arthur Platt, who seems busy revising Greek texts; 'Hidden Quantities' and their marking, by Prof. Sonnenschein; an interesting note by Mr. Andrew Lang on 'Achæans and Homer'; and several notes and reviews,

the most important of which is the examination by Mr. Herbert Richards of Prof. Margoliouth's edition of the 'Poetics' of Aristotle.

Jonson (Ben), CYNTHIA'S REVELS; OR, THE FOUNTAIN OF SELF-LOVE, edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Alexander Corbin Judson, 2s.

New York, Holt
The text of this, the most famous of Jonson's satirical masques, is that of the edition of 1616, with the folio and quarto variations recorded in the textual notes. The book was presented as a thesis before the Graduate Faculty of Yale University. Much erudition and scholarship have gone to its making, though we should have preferred more fresh and acute criticism, and less meticulous analysis of the date, sources, allegory, and editions. The tendency of the whole is to over-elaboration. There are a full glossary, index, and bibliography. Neither do the explanatory notes err on the side of incompleteness; rather, they go out of their way to retail unnecessary and irrelevant information. The volume is No. XLV. of Yale Studies in English.

Leuliette (Victor), FRENCH PROSE WRITERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER, 3/ net. Pitman

There has long been need for a work of this kind in modern language teaching. It is in the interests of French as an instrument of culture and literary training that M. Leuliette has formed this anthology for the use of advanced students. The divorce between mere linguistic study and the mental and aesthetic discipline afforded by French literature has been, and still is, apparent. The extracts have been carefully selected, and are illustrative of French ideals, aspirations, and modes of thought. It is, however, with surprise that we note the omission of Michelet from the list of authors.

School-Books.

Auld (S. J. M.), AN INTRODUCTION TO QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, 5/ Methuen

Though styled an introduction to quantitative analysis, this volume provides a fairly complete course of practical exercises for students of chemistry. The author claims that a proper use of his textbook will enable one to understand the standard treatises on the various branches of the subject. The exercises are well adapted for inculcating the principles on which the experimental work is based.

Brentnall (H. C.) and Carter (C. C.), THE MARLBOROUGH COUNTRY: Notes, Geographical, Historical, and Descriptive, on Sheet 266 of the One-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 2/6 net.

Oxford University Press
The authors show what a fund of knowledge can be derived from a close study of the Ordnance Survey Map. The geographical notes include useful information on general principles of physical geography, and in the historical portion events are treated with reference to their effects on the development of the district. Illustrations are numerous, and useful questions follow each chapter.

Hall (H. S.) and Stevens (F. H.), EXAMPLES IN ARITHMETIC, Part II., taken from 'A School Arithmetic,' 2/ Macmillan

This reprint from the authors' well-known Arithmetic contains comprehensive selections of examples on the higher parts of the subject. The explanatory sections dealing with problems on graphs are very good. Logarithms and antilogarithms are given, followed by answers to the arithmetical problems.

Shortt (L. M.), A PRACTICAL ITALIAN GRAMMAR, 5/ net. Allen

English students will find here a complete course of instruction in Italian, consisting of grammar, vocabulary, exercises, and stories for translation, with a key. A useful feature is the conversational exercise at the end of each lesson.

Simmons (A. T.) and Stenhouse (Ernest), A CLASS-BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, 4/6 Macmillan

The various branches of the subject are here fully dealt with, by the aid of practical experiments wherever possible. The result is a volume which at once appeals to a teacher as presenting the principles of the geography of nature on a logical and scientific method. The copious pictures and diagrams will be appreciated, as well as the numerous exercises.

Taylor (E. O.), AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOMETRY, 1/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author's explanations and examples are good, but we are bound to say that we regard much that is contained in this book as superfluous. Is it reasonable to ask a pupil to wade through a hundred pages before he learns the definition of an isosceles triangle or the method of bisecting a straight line?

Vergil's Athletic Sports, selected from Vergil's 'Æneid,' edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by S. E. Winbolt, 1/6 Bell

This collection of extracts from the fifth book of the 'Æneid' supplies a simplified text, and should prove a popular reader for boys. The illustrations, reproductions of famous classical pictures, are attractive, while some thirty exercises will measure the pupil's success in mastering the Latin idiom. One of Bell's Simplified Classics.

Wilson (A. E.), OUTLINES OF GERMAN GRAMMAR, 1/6 Frowde

A scheme of German grammar which has been used with success at Winchester for two years, and which is found to cover the ground necessary for the Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. The aim of the compiler is to present the irreducible minimum essential for a student beginning to read German.

Juvenile Literature.

Chambers's Standard Authors: THE WILD MAN OF THE WEST, by R. M. Ballantyne; **ROBINSON CRUSOE**, by Daniel Defoe; and **CRESSY AND POICTERS**, by J. G. Edgar, 8d. net each.

Garrold (R. P.), THE BLACK BROTHERHOOD, 6/ Macdonald & Evans

A well-told school yarn containing some excellent character-sketches. The dialogue—especially that of the boys themselves—is refreshingly natural and spontaneous. Mr. Garrold's dry humour, which will appeal, perhaps, in a greater measure to adults, considerably enlivens his story, which is in itself by no means lacking in incident.

Fiction.

Blyth (James), A COMPLEX LOVE AFFAIR, 1/ net. Long
New edition.

Brown (Vincent), THE CHIEF CONSTABLE, 6/ Chapman & Hall

This novel is an ingeniously original variation on the familiar theme of missing "marriage-lines," the moral issues involved being of a different description from those usually associated with such a question. A certain hard brightness distinguishes both the narrative and the characterization, which

is interesting, but scarcely profound. The heroine, though unselfish and, on the whole, honourable, is something of a shrew. Her two brothers are fine specimens of the knave and the fool respectively. Her lover, the county magnate of the title, has a pleasing personality, but we are inclined to sympathize with the sceptics who doubted his professional efficiency. The old maid and the "flapper," by whom the humorous element is mainly represented, impress us rather as caricatures than studies from the life.

Doyle (A. Conan), THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

New edition in Smith & Elder's New Shilling Net Series.

Englishwoman's (An) Love-Letters, 1/ net.
New edition in Murray's Shilling Library.

Fairless (Michael), THE GATHERING OF BROTHER HILARIUS, 2/6 net.

Duckworth
This new edition of a delightful little book is in the same form as 'The Road Mender' by the same author.

Gib's (Philip), HELEN OF LANCASTER GATE, 6/
Herbert & Daniel

'Helen of Lancaster Gate' is a clever novel palpitating with modernity, and none the less modern, alas! for going off in the last chapters into a fairy-tale. It has the great merit of being eminently readable, and nearly all its characters are lifelike, the exception, unfortunately, being the heroine herself, who is considerably "too bright and good for human nature's daily food."

Golding (Douglas), THE PERMANENT UNCLE, 6/
Constable

This book is made up for the most part of incidents which have nothing whatever to do with the story—so far, at least, as there can be said to be a story. The people concerned are mostly runaways—a runaway husband, a runaway niece, and (greatest of all) a runaway uncle who is "permanent" only in the affections of his protégés. As might be expected with such a cast, there is plenty of movement, and though none of the episodes is convincing, they are described with a cynical humour that is amusing.

Great was the Fall, by a Naval Officer, 6/
Long

The story suggests that it would be possible for Germany, taking advantage of an opportune moment when our naval forces are dispersed in various parts of the United Kingdom, and many of their important units are in dockyard hands, to effect the landing of an army of considerable strength near Hull. We doubt, however, whether the manifold evidences of preparation on the part of our opponents here mentioned would escape the notice of the most obtuse of authorities.

Gull (C. Ranger), THE GLAD EYE, A FARCICAL STORY, 1/ net.
Greening

A farce is not usually improved by being reduced to cold print, and it cannot be said that 'The Glad Eye' is any exception. The author does his best, but his material, shorn of stage atmosphere, is mere fustian.

Harris (Corra), EVE'S SECOND HUSBAND, 6/
Constable

The conception of a simple-minded and confiding wife brought abruptly to the knowledge that a hitherto idolized husband is unfaithful, and her ultimate solution of a problem which threatens to wreck her happiness, are skilfully worked out, and possess considerable human interest.

The story takes the form of an autobiography, and deals at length with the marriage

question from the feminine standpoint, exhibiting at times some philosophy and piquant humour, with an occasional touch of genuine pathos. The characters are lifelike and effectively suggested, and the book provides an amusing account of American rural and political life.

Hume (Fergus), RED MONEY, 6/
Ward & Lock

A gipsy who is also a baronet and a millionaire is somewhat of a surprise even in fiction, but it is a position which gives an opportunity for an interesting "double life." There is a good deal of gipsy jargon and passion and revenge, but out of a network of intrigue the hero and heroine emerge triumphant over the dead bodies of their enemies, who are delivered up to a veritable pogrom.

Inglis (John), GEORGE WENDERN GAVE A PARTY, 6/
Blackwood

A wealthy American girl is wooed by a fatuous peer whose grievance with the world is that money is not any good unless you spend it, and when you do, you have not got it any longer. It is not for his own sake, but for what he represents, that she becomes engaged to him. His castle is falling to pieces for lack of money, and she wants to save this from ruin, and the man whose ancestors went to the Crusades from going into trade. Fortunately for her peace of mind, endangered by this missionary zeal, he inherits a fortune before they marry; and the girl, realizing that the only reason for her sacrifice has disappeared, is able to marry the big-hearted managing director of a worthless syndicate. The latter character is always delightful; not least so when he calls a meeting of shareholders to inform them that evidently they are not fit to have the control of money, since they have invested it in a concern like his.

Kennedy-Noble, WHITE ASHES, 6/
Macmillan

The authors of this book have chosen for their theme the romance of that great bulwark of a modern commercial community—insurance against fire. They describe with enthusiasm the ramifications—financial, social, and legal—of which the good underwriter must have knowledge; they visualize the hazards that lurk in the least suspected quarters; and they bring their story to a climax with a great American conflagration, expressed in terms of structures, fuels, design, and wind-velocity. All this is well done, and adds a definite educational value to the book which is not unpleasant; but the authors have yet to learn how to handle what is termed a love-interest. Their heroine is characterless and colourless to the end, and her girl friend who "dispenses the material concomitants" at afternoon tea—presumably with grace—is as unsatisfactory a figure.

Lyall (David), THE HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS.
Hodder & Stoughton

The central theme is provided by the troubles of an elderly Scotchwoman who marries a wealthy ironmaster with grown-up children, and endeavours tactfully to reform him and put his household in order. For the rest the book is a hotchpotch of homely romance and labour troubles.

Magruder (Julia), HER HUSBAND: A MAN OF MYSTERY, 6/
Grant Richards

The plot of this book is absurd, and the constant love-making tedious. There are only three characters in the story: a young American woman, wayward and unconventional, her Scotch husband, and his twin brother. These two brothers are supposed to be absolutely alike in outward appearance, while their characters are absolutely unlike.

McCarthy (J. Huntly), A HEALTH UNTO HIS MAJESTY, 6/
Hurst & Blackett

A very readable romance dealing with the exile and restoration of Charles II. The author writes with practised ease and some distinction, and has drawn a Charles whom we can readily sympathize with and even admire. The ball of adventure is kept rolling, and love, needless to say, plays no unimportant part in the narrative.

Mellwraith (Jean N.), A DIANA OF QUEBEC, 6/
Smith & Elder

The scene is laid in Quebec in the closing years of the American War of Independence, and the story, while providing a graphic account of the unrest and intrigue prevalent at that period, includes a vivid and lifelike character-study of Nelson in the earlier stages of his career. Many of the characters are authentic, and the book has considerable historical interest. The style does adequate justice to the theme.

Mordaunt (Eleanor), THE COST OF IT, 6/
Heinemann

Certainly the great fault of the serious English novelists is that they do not know the value of judicious omission. Here is 'The Cost of It' running to fully 160,000 words, and it is safe to say that it might have been better written in 60,000. Only a very great talent or a special gift can enable so long a narrative to hold the reader's interest. The stuff is here of a fine novel, but the form in which it is presented is really but a rough draft that cries out for drastic pruning; among other emendations every sentence without a predicate might have been sternly excised.

Sabatini (Rafael), THE JUSTICE OF THE DUKE, 6/
Stanley Paul

Perhaps the second of these fictitious stories concerning Cesare Borgia's ruthless yet subtle sense of justice is the happiest. By a swiftly and deeply conceived scheme the little state of San Ciascano is reduced to impotence after long baffling the Duke's ingenuity; one of his most trusted captains is cured of the love-sickness which was proving detrimental to his career; and the house of the latter's unworthy lady is picturesquely humiliated. But all the narratives are treated with that confident touch of the biographer which holds one's attention.

Saunders (Margaret Baillie), LADY Q, 6/
Hutchinson

We are told that the opening incident of this book is founded on fact, and actually occurred in a London borough in 1909. That incident—the changing of clothes with an intending suicide by a woman in the lowest poverty—has the germs of great possibilities, so we feel disappointed and aggrieved when it introduces us on p. 18 to a number of dull and ill-bred people, whose conversation sounds like the outcome of a nightmare. However, there are many thrills in the thief's career as she climbs to fabulous heights of social success.

Silberrad (Una L.), ORDINARY PEOPLE, 7d. net.
Nelson

For notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 18, 1909, p. 757.

Southey (Rosamund), ROGER'S LUCK, 6/
Ham-Smith

South Africa during the Boer War is the scene of this story of life in official circles. It is well written and readable, but contains no deep interest, the people, with the exception of Sara, being dull and uninspiring. Sara, in fact, is the one bright patch in a drab setting.

Veer (Willem de), A BENEDICT'S ESCAPE, 6/

We refuse to read the whole of this book; but the large portion that we have read convinces us of a considerable waste of time and material.

Wetherell (Elizabeth), THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

One of Nelson's Sixpenny Classics.

General.

Book (A) of English Essays (1600-1900), selected by Stanley V. Makower and Basil H. Blackwell, 1/ net. Frowde
One of the World's Classics.

Doughty (Lady), THE CHEERFUL WAY, 2/6 net. Black

These essays are a faithful mirror of "easy optimism." Lady Doughty comes to us from Australia, with proselytizing zeal for redeeming our "downheartedness" by the exercise of cheap and sentimental platitudes. She moves genially from subject to subject, from truism to truism, from levity to insipidity.

Fitzgerald (Percy), PICKWICK RIDDLES AND PERPLEXITIES, 1/ net. Gay & Hancock

The author is so firm a Dickensian as to express a positive joy in the various slips and inconsistencies to be found in 'Pickwick.' Some of his difficulties seem to us overstated, and, in returning with cheery enthusiasm to a subject he has dealt with often before, he might have made more research. "Cows," for instance, is Kentish dialect for chimney crows. The lack of arrangement, references, and index is irritating, and the little book is not free from trivialities.

Fuller (Robert A.), RECOLLECTIONS OF A DETECTIVE, 1/ net. Long

These recollections of a retired detective inspector cover the years from 1881 to 1908, and the crimes and incidents recorded will be within the memory of many readers. There are no startling disclosures, no straining after effect; nothing, in fact, which may not be read in old newspaper files; yet the book is interesting as a presentment of detective work as a trade. We find the weaknesses of mankind tabulated as methodically as a City clerk files letters, and the book is marked by a tolerant contempt for criminals, and incidentally for the discrepancies of justice.

Guth na Bliadhna, the Voice of the Year, Spring, 1912, 1/ Stirling, Mackay

The text is a mixture of Gaelic and English, an interesting article in the latter being devoted to the "Bhean-Nighe," a phantom who traditionally washes at fords and lochs the shrouds of those about to die. We do not like to see a page of advertisements inserted in the middle of a Gaelic play.

Hearne (I.), THE VERITABLE MIRROR OF DESTINY: A FANTASY. Nutt

An odd little allegory introducing the Fates and Dame Fashion. The apparent purport of it is that, if "Votes for Women" became fashionable, it would soon be an accomplished fact, which seems to be too obvious to need stating.

Letters to Myself, by a Woman of Forty, 5/ net. Werner Laurie

The unnamed writer of these essays has much literary skill, delicacy, and insight, and any parent or guardian of girls would be the wiser for reading them. Her perception is generally so just and free from exaggeration that it is disappointing to find her reiterating the old axiom that all childless women are unhappy, and that to be a parent is every woman's greatest bliss. This is too much to say of either sex nowadays; and the tendency to regard motherhood rather than humanity as the highest

characteristic of womanhood is open to question. It is also curiously at variance with the general trend of this sane and truthful volume.

Men about Town, by F. O. L., 1/ net.

These whimsicalities are well done, and the supposed interviews with well-known people make points which might well lead to some needed self-realization.

Naval Annual, 1912, 12/6 net.

This issue, edited by Viscount Hythe, records a year "of unprecedented activity in British shipbuilding yards." Part I. reviews the progress and comparative strength of navies, and includes chapters by Sir William White on 'Recent Changes in Warship Design,' and by Commander C. N. Robinson on 'The Turco-Italian War.' Parts II. and III. are occupied with lists and tables, and Part IV. mainly with estimates of the navies of the world. There are seven illustrations of battleships, and a striking diagram showing the expenditure on new construction from 1880-81 to 1912-13, beginning at less than two millions and ending at fourteen.

Nitrate Facts and Figures, 1912, 2/6 net.

In the opinion of the editor, there was an increasing demand for the constant supply of nitrate during the past year, which will lead to a probable "shortage."

Printers' Pie, 1912, 1/ net.

No doubt those who feel a warm glow pervade their being at the thought that their purchase-money is going in the cause of charity will find nothing to cavil at between the covers of this "record" issue.

Rubber Facts and Figures, May, 1912, 1/

Snell (F. J.), THE AGE OF ALFRED, 664-1154, 3/6 net. Bell

The title of this book is to be accounted for by the fact that it is one of the Handbooks of English Literature series, the other volumes of which have such titles as 'The Age of Chaucer (1346-1400),' 'The Age of Shakespeare (1579-1631),' and 'The Age of Tennyson (1830-70).' In these instances, as the appended dates show, the word "age" is applied to the few decades covered by the literary activity of the author named, with such subtraction or addition as may be necessary to avoid overlapping. In the title of this volume the word is used differently; "The Age of Alfred" is taken to extend over five centuries. The book, in fact, is intended as a survey of the whole of the literature written in what is commonly known as "Anglo-Saxon" or "Old English."

A good popular handbook on this subject is certainly needed, and it is not absolutely necessary that it should be written by a profound scholar. The author of such a book, however, ought at least to have a good knowledge of Old English, and to be familiar with the original texts and the more important of the contributions made by modern scholars to their criticism and interpretation. Unfortunately, Mr. Snell comes far short of fulfilling this minimum requirement. He appears, indeed, to have made considerable efforts; but it is evident that he is a stranger in the land over which he has undertaken to act as a guide.

He has, nevertheless, an attractive style, considerable skill in the lucid arrangement of his material, and a keen eye for what ordinary readers are likely to find interesting. All he lacks is a thorough knowledge of his subject, a qualification which does not seem as yet to be considered indispensable for the writer of a popular handbook.

Social Guide (The), 1912, 2/6 net. Black

A guide to the sport and other amusements of Society which covers a wide range. The choice of details strikes us as occasionally odd. Thus we get instructions how to dress for the Academy Private View in the morning and afternoon, but an insufficient account of the theatres. Was it necessary to say that they contain men and women of note in stalls and boxes during a successful run?

Taunton Public Library Souvenir: A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF TAUNTON, by Arthur E. Baker, 1/ net.

Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: MONTAIGNE, LES ESSAIS, II.; and THOMAS, LE ROMAN DE TRISTAN, 1/ net each. Dent

Neat little editions, though the type is somewhat small. The first translation in modern French of the romance of Thomas is due to the care of MM. Jules Herbomez and Rémy Beaurieux, who add a scholarly Preface to their work.

Tyranny (The) of Trade Unions, by One who Resents It, 1/ net. Eveleigh Nash

If the author had only given evidence in his opening of a reasoned rather than partisan statement of his case, and could have divulged his name, he might have usefully appealed to others than those who choose their reading in accordance with preconceived ideas.

Pamphlets.

Clothing and Textile Trades: SUMMARY TABLES, by L. Wyatt Papworth and Dorothy M. Zimmern, with a Preface by Sir Athelstane Baines, and an Introduction by B. L. Hutchins, 2d.

This modest pamphlet, with its ten pages of text and its twenty of tables and diagrams, the whole of which can be bought for 2d., is perhaps the most valuable collection of industrial facts that has appeared since the Report of the Committee upon Home Work. Miss Wyatt Papworth and Miss D. M. Zimmern have carefully systematized official figures (from the Census, the Factory Returns, and certain special inquiries of the Board of Trade) relating to the employment of women in "the Clothes-making, Laundry, and Textile industries, an aggregate" which comprised, "according to the 1901 census, no less than 37 per cent of the women and girls of the United Kingdom returned as engaged in occupations." Especially valuable are the averages of women's wages in various occupations. In the cotton trade the average, in a week of September, 1906, was actually 18s. 8d.; but in some other trades, such as fustian-cutting (a process in the manufacture of velveteen), "over 40 per cent of women over 18 earn less than 10s. a week; in the case of hair, the percentage is over 50 per cent." In glove-making 78.6 of the workers earn below 15s. weekly, of whom 25.5 are below the ten-shilling line; only 1.9 earn 20s. or over. The average rate per hour earned in this trade is twopence and four-fifths.

In the clothing trades—largely seasonal in character—the percentage of earners under 15s. is 67, and of earners under 10s., 22. Workers employed in factories earn rather more than those in workshops—in other words, the ready-made trade, in dress-making, &c., pays slightly better than the bespoke trade, and at the same time the hours of work are rather shorter. It is pointed out that the minimum rate of 3½d. per hour fixed by the Trade Board for Tailoring would afford a material increase to the

average worker, and a considerable increase to the many who fall below the average." It is also pointed out that the actual cost of maintaining a woman worker in health and physical efficiency "cannot be less than 14s. to 15s. a week"—a figure certainly not attained for every week in the year by half the women engaged in these necessary trades. Moreover, any person at all acquainted with working women knows how large a proportion of them are helping to support relatives. The sad conclusion is that, in the richest country in the world, half of the employed women cannot actually command enough pay to keep themselves healthily fed and clothed.

Durning-Lawrence (Sir Edwin), THE SHAKESPEARE MYTH, 1d. Gay & Hancock

A brief embodiment of the author's Baconian views, which include a belief in the significance of the words "pig" and "hog" discovered by cipher in the First Folio. On p. 5 we read that Shakespeare's "wealth was simply the money—1,000l.—given to him in order to induce him to incur the risk entailed by allowing his name to appear upon the plays." It is useless to argue with writers who put forward such statements without a word of comment as if they were facts. We are also told that Bacon, "after the translators had done their work, wrote every word of the English Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611."

THE REVIVAL OF PRINTING.

A LITTLE exhibition was opened this week at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in Southampton Row which attests the complete success of one of the most interesting experiments in technical education of our time. The London County Council has of recent years established trade schools for cabinet-making, silversmiths' work, book-production, &c.; and it is with the view of interesting the trade and the public in the results of the classes concerned with book-production that this exhibition is held. It consists mainly of the work of evening students in printing, lettering and fine writing, illustration-making, and book-binding, together with a small collection of examples of fine printing, ancient and modern, serving as a criterion and a model. Typography and presswork are taught in the Regent Street and Borough Polytechnics, the Aldenham and St. Bride Institutes, and the L.C.C. Camberwell and Central Schools of Arts and Crafts; bookbinding in L.C.C. Hammersmith, Camberwell, and Central Schools and the Northampton and Borough Polytechnics; while the work of the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography is shown by its title. We must confess to a feeling of surprise at the high level of attainment in the specimens shown of the printing of these schools: most of them would do credit to the best printers of the day in design and execution, and some are perfect examples of pure typography. The "displayed" pieces are less satisfactory. The various examples of reproductions in line-etching, half-tone, lithography, and colotype are excellent.

The bookbinding classes have already left a deep mark on the trade in London, and the examples here seen, when one remembers that they are the work of very young workmen produced under unfavourable conditions, do them the highest credit. We feel, however, that they are, as a rule, overloaded with ornament, and that more attention should be given to displaying the fine qualities of the leather surface itself, instead of covering it with gold. The specimens of writing, lettering, and illumination by

students of Mr. Edward Johnson, Mr. Graily Hewitt, and others represent another side of the School's work which is bound to have important results.

Though London is the centre of the modern revival of printing, our typefounders seem to be the last to feel its effects. It is to Germany that we have to go to study these. One of the first pupils at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in lettering was Fräulein Anna Simons, and on her return to Germany she was appointed teacher of a class of art-masters from all parts of the country to explain English methods, and aroused a great enthusiasm for them. As a result, a number of German type-foundries commissioned new founts of type designed on these principles, examples of which are shown; and these were so successful that one of our oldest English type-foundries have adopted one of them for sale in this country. It is to be hoped that this example may have the effect of sending other firms to the original source of the movement.

The Day School of Book-Production is an attempt to solve the problem of combining the apprenticeship system with the need for technical education. Boys enter at the age of 13, a year before they would leave the elementary schools, with a County Council scholarship. During the first year a pupil devotes two-thirds of his time to ordinary school subjects, and one-third to learning something of the trade. He then decides whether he will take up printing or bookbinding, and is provisionally apprenticed. In the second year he devotes one-half of his time to school subjects, the remainder to learning his trade, and in the third year two-thirds to technical training. After three years the boy joins his master as a third-year apprentice. The founding of these day-apprenticeship schools is a distinct step forward in the direction of supplementing and utilizing the education given in our elementary schools, and of fitting boys and girls to earn a useful living.

The Catalogue of the exhibition, set up and printed by the boys of the School, shows that they are receiving a knowledge of their trade which cannot fail to be of the highest value to them in after years.

BOOK SALE,

On Thursday, the 9th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold a choice library formed by a well-known collector, the chief lots being the following: Alken, National Sports of Great Britain, 1821, 84l. Apperley, Life of a Sportsman, 1842, 39l. 10s. Boccaccio, Decamerone, 5 vols., 1757, 20l. Dickens, Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, 1837, 33l. Egan, Real Life in London, 2 vols., 1821-2, 59l. Lafontaine, Fables et Nouvelles, 4 vols., 1755-9, bound by L. Chenu, 135l.; Contes et Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1762, 48l.; another copy, 85l. Louvet, Les Amours du Chevalier de Faublas, 4 vols., 1798, 66l. Margaret of Navarre, Heptameron, 3 vols., 1780, 42l. Ovid, Les Métamorphoses, 4 vols., 1767-71, 35l. Rabelais, Œuvres, 3 vols., 1741, 50l. Shakespeare, Works, 7 vols., 1709-10, 41l. Surtees, Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities, 1843, 47l.; Handley Cross, 1854, 66l. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, in the 20 original numbers, 1847-8, 170l. Voltaire, La Henriade, 2 vols., 1769-70, 44l.; Romans et Contes, 3 vols., 1778, 20l. Westmacott, English Spy, 2 vols., 1825-6, 132l.

Works illustrated by the Cruikshanks: Carey, Life in Paris, 1822, 25l.; Crowquill, The Holiday Grammar, 1825, 42l.; Egan, Life in London, 1821, 22l.; Finish to the Adventures of Iom, Jerry, and Logic, 1830, 53l.; Ireland, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 4 vols., 1823-8, 48l.; Kenrick, British Stage and Literary Cabinet, 5 vols., 1817-21, 27l.; The Meteor, or Monthly Censor, 2 vols., 1813-14, 71l.

Works illustrated by Rowlandson: Combe, Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, 1812-21, 20l. 10s.; Compendious Treatise on Modern Education, 1802, 30l.; Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, 1817, 29l.

The total of the sale was 3,190l. 3s.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

- MAY**
- Theology**
St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, by Canon R. B. Girdlestone, in the Devotional Commentary, 2/ R.T.S.
Taking Men Alive: Studies in the Principles and Practice of Individual Soul-Winning, by C. Gallaudet Trumbull, Cheap Edition, 1/ R.T.S.
- Poetry and Drama.**
30 Plays and Players in Modern Italy, by Addison McLeod, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder
Songs of Love and Earth, by John Drinkwater, 1/6 net. Nutt
- Philosophy.**
22 The Young Nietzsche, by Frau Förster-Nietzsche, Vol. I., 15/ net. Heinemann
- History and Biography.**
30 Recollections of a Great Lady, by Madame de Boigne, 10/6 net. Heinemann
- Geography and Travel.**
31 Pygmies and Papuans: the Stone Age To-day in Dutch New Guinea, by A. F. R. Wollaston, 15/ net. Smith & Elder
- Education.**
22 The Montessori Method, 7/6 net. Heinemann
- Science.**
31 The Darkness, the Dawn, and the Day, by J. C. Thomas, paper, 6d. net; cloth, 1/ net. Watts
- Fiction.**
20 The Spinster, by Hubert Wales, 6/ Long
20 Crowns, by Winifred M. Macnab, 6/ Lynwood
21 The Sign, by Mrs. Romilly Fedden, 6/ Macmillan
24 Under the She-Oaks, by E. Boyd Bayly, Leisure Hour Library, 6d. R.T.S.
25 A Black Martinmas, by Mrs. Disney Leith, 6/ Lynwood
Money and the Man: the Story of the Girl who stopped a Coal Strike, by H. M. Ward, New Edition, Bouverie Florin Library. R.T.S.
Peggy Spry, by H. M. Ward, New Edition, Bouverie Florin Library. R.T.S.
The Belfast Boy, by J. A. P., 6/ Nutt
- General.**
22 The Lure of the Sea, by J. E. Patterson, 5/ net. Heinemann
The Story of 'The Miracle,' by H. Hamilton Fyfe, 1/6 net. Nutt
An Athenian Critic of Athenian Democracy, by F. Brooks, 1/6 net. Nutt

NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

The Cornhill Magazine contains an instalment of 'The Grip of Life,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle, and the conclusion of 'Blinds Down,' by Mr. H. A. Vachell. In 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness' Sir Henry Lucy, among other extracts, social and political, from his diary, tells of his meetings with no fewer than six famous explorers. Dr. W. H. Fitchett writes on 'One of the Puzzles of Waterloo: Napoleon's Scaffold.' Travel and exploration are represented by two articles: 'Towards Ararat,' by Miss Mary Meinertzhagen, and 'The Most Primitive People,' by Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, whose forthcoming book on the Pygmies of New Guinea is announced above. Mrs. Mary J. H. Skrine writes of 'The Church in Mary Ferrar's House,' memorable to readers of 'John Inglesant.' 'On Sir Thomas Lawrence's Doorstep,' by Miss Emily H. Buckingham, is a reminiscence of the Waterloo year from a member of the Merivale family; while 'The Eleventh Hour' is a short story by Mr. Austin Phillips.

Chambers's Journal will contain: 'The Cahusac Mystery,' by K. and Hesketh Prichard, chaps. xxv.-xxviii.; 'Carlotta,' by Howard C. Boyes; 'Aspects of Latin-American Revolutions'; 'The Cattle-Drover,' by E. D. Cuming; 'The Mineral Wealth of the Red Sea Borders,' by A. J. Park Crawford; 'British Machine-Tool-Making Achievements'; 'The Future Bridge,' by E. S. Townroe; 'The Square' and 'The Cross,' by Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Smith; 'The Great Lone Land of Australia,' by F. A. W. Gisborne; 'A Novel Form of Chimney Construction'; 'The Associations of the Strand and Fleet Street,' by E. Beresford Chancellor; 'Tay Pearls, and a Few Fishers whom I Have Known,' by W. Dow; 'The Diesel Engine and Vegetable Oils'; 'The Heart of Things,' by Henry Leach; 'When Private Stubbs Smiled,' by C. Benbow; and 'The Month: Science and Arts.'

Literary Gossip.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY, who was invited by Amherst College, U.S.A., to lecture on Greek study, has drawn audiences at Columbia University of nearly a thousand. In the course of his remarks he stated it as his opinion that, if one begins by understanding classical Greek, one has as it were a clue to almost every great movement of thought that has taken place since.

UNDER the presidency of Prof. R. Menendez Pidal a summer school is to be held at Madrid, beginning on June 15th, for the purpose of furthering the study of Spanish literature and Spanish history at home and abroad. By the aid of a Government subsidy about a hundred Spanish students are now in residence at foreign universities and technical schools.

The Saturday Review is starting this week a series of "Saturday Portraits" by a well-known writer—personal studies of people of all sorts who are prominently before the public eye. The Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, will be the opening subject.

THE SELDEN SOCIETY is about to issue the twenty-seventh volume of its publications, being the work for the current year. This is one of the "Year-Books Series," and makes the second volume of the Year-Books of the Eyre of Kent held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Edward II. (A.D. 1313-14). Like the first, it is edited by Mr. William Craddock Bolland, who has used for a portion of his text materials collected by Maitland and the late William Leveson Vernon Harcourt. But a considerable part of it is new, and Mr. Bolland has undertaken the revision of the whole, as well as the translation, notes, indexes, and Introduction.

There are two interesting features noticed in his Introduction. One is the discovery and discussion of a method of informal procedure on Eyre initiated by Bill, and specially adapted for the speedy disposal of the suits of poor persons, without any of the technicalities of the ordinary common law actions: a procedure not hitherto observed or treated of by any legal historians or writers. The other is the reproduction, with a translation, of a short fourteenth-century MS. treatise on Medieval Anglo-French orthography, recently found in Lincoln's Inn Library, and printed with the permission of the Benchers. This the editor considers to be the original MS., of which later variants are known.

In another section Mr. Bolland supplies a searching criticism of Mr. Pike's theory of the origin of the Year-Books, as set forth in his latest volume, and supports Maitland's rival views adding some ingenious suggestions of his own.

The first volume was confined to the general opening of the Eyre and pleas of the Crown and criminal procedure. The second is concerned with the civil pleas, and thus more nearly corresponds to

the Year-Books of the courts at Westminster, with which we are more familiar. The pleas are given in alphabetical order of the causes of action, and in this volume range from "Account" to "Mesne." A third volume, also undertaken by Mr. Bolland, will complete the work.

The Society hope to publish this year an additional bonus volume on the Charters of Trading Companies, by Mr. C. T. Carr. The publication for last year, the fifth volume of the Year-Books of Edward II., edited by Mr. Turner, is still unfinished.

UNDER the general editorship of Mr. S. E. Winbolt and Mr. Kenneth Bell will shortly appear a series of "English History Source Books." Messrs. Bell & Sons are the publishers. The whole ground of English history, from Roman Britain to 1887, will be covered by some eighteen volumes of about 120 pages each. Issued at a shilling each, these volumes should be a valuable aid to the rational teaching of history in secondary schools. Among the writers will be found public-school masters and workers in the British Museum and the Record Office.

By arrangement with Sir A. Conan Doyle and Messrs. Longmans, Messrs. Smith & Elder are including in their 3s. 6d. edition of Sir Arthur's works his four books 'Micah Clarke,' 'The Refugees,' 'The Stark Munro Letters,' and 'The Captain of the Polestar.' Messrs. Longmans will continue to publish the volumes in other editions as hitherto.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have nearly ready for publication a study of the poetry and art of the Catholic Church by Dr. Yrjö Hirn, author of 'The Origins of Art,' and Professor of Aesthetic and Modern Literature at the University of Helsingfors. Its title is 'The Sacred Shrine,' and the work was originally undertaken as an aesthetic and literary inquiry. As it proceeded, however, the author found it necessary to widen considerably its scope by the inclusion of a study of the ideas to which religious sculptures and pictures give expression. Prof. Hirn's volume, therefore, presents a homogeneous narrative which should interest many to whom the purely artistic aspect of the subject would not strongly appeal.

R. L. STEVENSON'S 'Mémoir' of his friend Fleeming Jenkin was originally published in January, 1888, as the first portion of 'Papers, Literary, Scientific, &c.,' by the late Fleeming Jenkin, edited by Sir Sidney Colvin and Mr. J. A. Ewing. Since then it has been republished in the three editions of Stevenson's collected works, viz., the Edinburgh, the Pentland, and the Swanston, but is now for the first time to be reissued by Messrs. Longmans in separate form in this country.

THE ST. CATHERINE PRESS announces that the second volume of 'The Complete Peerage,' edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, will be published on the 30th inst. The volume contains the articles Bass to Canning and eight Appendixes, the most important of which are those on the Order

of the Garter and the Great Officers of the State. Among those who have contributed special articles are the Rev. A. B. Beaven, Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte, Dr. J. H. Round, and Mr. G. W. Watson. A large part of vol. iii. is already in type.

THE GERMAN-ANGLO COMMITTEE for the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries desires to draw attention to a literary undertaking, several volumes of which will begin to appear in a week's time. The general title will be "Modern England," and Dr. E. Sieper, Professor of English Philology at Munich, will be the editor.

GENERAL HOMER LEA, in his new book 'The Day of the Saxon,' deals with the new phases of military science as they affect national existence, his object being to examine the security of Britain's present position among the nations of the world. The book will shortly be issued by Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

'THE GREAT STATE,' which the same firm will publish very shortly, should be an interesting political symposium. It is not a collection of disconnected papers, but a concerted effort to present a modern social ideal. In it individualists like Sir Ray Lankester (who writes on 'Science in the Great State'), Mr. Roger Fry (who deals with art), and Mr. E. S. P. Haynes (who foreshadows the legal methods of the Great State) combine with declared Socialists like Lady Warwick, Mr. Chiozza Money, Mr. G. R. S. Taylor, and the Rev. Conrad Noel, under the general editorship of Mr. H. G. Wells, to present a picture of the civilization of the future. Not the least interesting of its contents should be the chapter on Women, by Miss Cicely Hamilton, and another on Youth, by Mr. Herbert Trench. Mr. Bond, the well-known surgeon, will write on Health, and Mr. Cecil Chesterton on Democracy.

MRS. R. S. GARNETT, the author of 'The Infamous John Friend,' will publish shortly through Messrs. Duckworth & Co. her second novel, 'Amor Vincit.' The story, which portrays country life fifty years ago in the North Staffordshire moorlands is concerned with a feud between a yeoman hero and his rival, who is famous in the country round for strength and daring.

MR. ARTHUR DILLON'S book—which Mr. Elkin Mathews has already in preparation—will consist of a trilogy, or three tragedies in a sequence.

COL. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, U.S.A., a survivor from the wreck of the Titanic, had just completed in England a diplomatic history of the events of the War of 1812; but he lost the MS. in the wreck, and has no duplicate.

THE death in his sixty-second year is announced from Leipsic of the author Edwin Bornemann, the chief supporter in Germany of the Bacon-Shakespeare theory. He enjoyed a considerable reputation as a writer of poems in the dialect of Saxony.

SCIENCE

The Mafulu Mountain People of British New Guinea. By R. W. Williamson. (Macmillan & Co.)

THOSE who preside over the destinies of Anthropology in academic centres have doubtless much to answer for; yet we must trust and believe that, on the whole, Wisdom is justified of her children. It is legitimate by means of precept and example to encourage bold spirits to explore cannibal countries, so long as a certain proportion of them return home with the needed information about the peculiar habits of the natives. Prof. Haddon confesses in his Introduction that he supplied inflammatory literature in the shape of MS. notes and books on Melanesia to Dr. Williamson, in whose bosom the orderly career of a solicitor had failed to stifle "a great longing to see something of savage life." So forth went the latter into the wilds, to be baffled in his original plan, which was to attack Melanesia by way of Fiji, yet not to give in; but, on the contrary, to penetrate right into the mountainous *hinterland* of the Mekeo district of New Guinea—a most plucky feat, especially when it is considered that, "owing to climatic and other conditions, he was unwell during the whole of his time in New Guinea, and had an injured foot and leg that hurt him every step he took."

To proceed at once to the main interest of the book, this hitherto unknown people turn out to be Pygmies, or at any rate to approximate closely to such a type. It is but recently that the expedition organized by the British Ornithologists' Union reported Pygmies from a mountain range standing some two hundred miles back from the coast of Dutch New Guinea, and a book on the subject is announced by us this week. We may add that Dr. Rudolph Pösch had already found dwarf peoples in the German division of the island.

The average height of the adult Mafulu male works out, according to Mr. Williamson's measurements of twenty of them, at 61.1 in., with 57.9 and 64.2 as the lower and upper limits of variation. The average cephalic index is about 80, a figure which exactly coincides with the dividing line established by convention between medium-heads and round-heads, and likewise marks the mean displayed by Pygmies in general. The excellent photographs with which the book abounds show us a slightly built, but lithe-looking race. Their frizzly hair is not black, as is that of their neighbours of the coast, the Papuan and Melanesian negroes, but is predominantly brown. On this feature Mr. Williamson lays a good deal of stress, because he finds the same tinge to be characteristic of other Pygmy

peoples, such as the Andamanese, the Semang of the Malay Peninsula, and the Aetas of the Philippines. Anthropologists have hitherto been divided over the question whether these dwarf peoples represent a distinct branch of the negroids, or merely stand for so many sporadic failures on the part of the negro stock to display its full power of physical development. Our author plausibly argues that, if further observations bear out his contention that amongst Pygmies generally a dwarf stature goes together with brown hair, we must concede to them the status of a separate type on the strength of this double variation.

The Pygmy type once established, we become profoundly interested in the accompanying culture. Of late anthropology has tended to put its chief trust in an ethnological, or, as it might almost be termed, stratigraphical method, which seeks to correlate different types of institutions with different elements composing the population of a given area. Thus in the adjoining Melanesian region some authorities are inclined to postulate an ethnic stratum to which the surviving traces of totemism may be referred, and to suppose it to have been subsequently overlain, as it were, by the cultures of successive immigrants. In these Pygmies of New Guinea, however, we possibly strike a still earlier deposit of humanity, enabling us to exhibit a pre-totemic layer in our imaginary section. Certain it is, at least, that Mr. Williamson was unable to discover amongst the Mafulu the faintest trace of any idea which might be regarded as being totemistic, or having a totemistic origin. There were various temporary food taboos associated with special conditions and events; but there seemed to be absolutely nothing referable to any system of restrictions prohibiting the killing and eating of some animal or plant for a social group as such.

Clans there are indeed, the members of which are so closely bound together that they take full corporate action to revenge a wrong done to the individual, such as murder or wife-stealing. The clanship, however, seems to follow directly upon the fact of social intercourse, since, if a man leaves his village to reside permanently in another, he forthwith becomes clan-brother (*imbele*) with his new associates, though without forfeiting the right to claim a similar connexion with his former mates.

It may be added that the Mafulu show, in the designs scratched upon their belts, aprons, gourds, pipes, and so forth, an artistic capacity of the most limited kind; since it confines itself to simple geometric patterns of straight lines and spots, as may be seen in the many valuable illustrations of perineal bands and dancing finery. Their Papuo-Melanesian neighbours present a marked contrast, with their gift for representing a curving line. It may well be, then, as Mr. Williamson suggests, proceeding on a hint derived

from Dr. Haddon's 'Evolution of Art,' that the absence of totemism will largely account for this absence of an imitative stimulus directed towards the realistic or conventional representation of living forms.

Lack of space forbids more than a passing glance at another special feature that might serve to fill in this tentative conception of a Pygmy culture. The burial practices differ in the cases of ordinary people and chiefs. The former are interred in shallow graves; the latter are buried above ground, either in trees or on a platform constructed of poles. Mr. Williamson is able to supply important parallels from the Semang and the Andamanese, both of whom expose the dead on trees or platforms as a special honour paid to important persons.

It is perhaps worth noticing, regarding customs relating to the dead, that a woman who has lost a child—and possibly the rule holds in the case of other relatives as well—will amputate a finger joint, and not once only, but, if several such losses occur, repeatedly; so that a woman has been seen with three fingers mutilated in this way. We are reminded of the hand-prints displaying similar mutilations in the Aurignacian cave of Gargas in the French Pyrenees, and, in view of the alleged Pygmy affinities of these prehistoric Europeans, it is at least possible that we have here something more than a pure coincidence.

For the rest, if Mr. Williamson cannot be said to mitigate the severity of his statement of facts for the benefit of the casual reader, at least he deserves praise as a lucid, explicit, and thoroughly careful writer. As an observer he deserves to rank with the best. Perhaps he learnt in the days of his solicitorship to look closely and shrewdly into details and to weigh evidence. We conclude with a quotation that somewhat amusingly reveals how the lawyer in him was never wholly suppressed, but was able to supply the anthropologist, and the ordinary man too, with food for reflection:—

"As regards both movable effects and gardens and bush land there must be endless occasions for dispute. How are the movable things to be divided among the inheritors, and, in particular, who is to take perhaps one valuable article, which may be worth all the rest put together? How are questions of doubtful claims to heirship to bush and garden land to be determined? How is the joint ownership of the gardens to be dealt with, and how is the work there to be apportioned, and the products of the gardens divided? How are the mutual rights of the bush land to be regulated, and especially what is to happen if each of two or more joint owners desires to clear and allocate to himself as a garden a specially eligible piece of bush? Such situations in England would bristle with lawsuits, and I tried to find out how these questions were actually dealt with by the Mafulu; but there is no judicial system there, and the only answer I could get was that in these matters, as in the case of inter-community bush boundaries and personal bush boundaries, disputes were practically unknown."

METEOROLOGY.

DURING recent years meteorologists have devoted much attention to the study of the upper atmosphere by means of kites and balloons, either carrying small self-recording instruments, or simply used for the purpose of observing the direction and velocity of air-currents at different heights above the surface of the earth. The recent rise of aviation has given an additional impetus to such studies, and makes it more than ever necessary that our knowledge in this direction should be placed on a firmer basis. The discovery of the isothermal layer or stratosphere, as it is now called, lends a further interest to such researches. It is situated (in middle latitudes) at a height of 9 or 10 kilometres, up to which the temperature falls more or less regularly, but after this height is reached remains nearly constant as far upwards as exploration has extended.

At the suggestion of Dr. W. N. Shaw, the Director of the Meteorological Office, Mr. Cave has undertaken some investigations on air-currents, the results of which he has now published in an attractive volume. The observations here recorded and discussed were mostly made at Ditcham in Hampshire, and consist in the determination by theodolite of the positions of free balloons at definite intervals from the time of their release until they become lost to view. The balloons were set free generally a little before sunset, and in clear weather, these conditions being favourable for prolonged observation of their movements. The reduction of the observations—a laborious work entailing much tedious calculation—gives the horizontal trajectory of the balloon, from which the direction and velocity of the wind at different heights are obtained. The complete determination of consecutive positions of a balloon entails the use of two theodolites, placed at opposite ends of an extended base-line; but Mr. Cave appears to consider that observations made with one theodolite give nearly, if not quite, as accurate results as can be obtained by the more laborious method. This is contrary to the general opinion of meteorologists, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Cave has made extensive use of the less complete method of observation. The heights reached by the balloons varied considerably. In one case 18 kilometres was recorded, but in many cases 5 kilometres was the highest point reached.

Altogether, 200 ascents of free balloons are discussed in this volume, and the author has been able to differentiate types of structure in the air-currents revealed by the observations that are of considerable interest and importance,

The Structure of the Atmosphere in Clear Weather: a Study of Soundings with Pilot Balloons. By C. J. P. Cave. (Cambridge University Press.)

Meteorology: a Textbook on the Weather, the Causes of its Changes, and Weather Forecasting for the Student and General Reader. By Willis Isbister Milham. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)

especially for the layer just below the stratosphere, which, it is thought, must be regarded as controlling the conditions throughout the atmosphere beneath. The book is well illustrated by forty-seven figures in the text, and a series of diagrams, placed at the end, giving the results of a selection of the balloon ascents, confronted with the pressure distribution and the wind at the surface at about the time of each ascent.

Prof. Milham's is a closely printed and profusely illustrated volume, which deals, in some cases in great detail, with the large field of knowledge now included under the term Meteorology. The work is primarily a textbook, and the attentive reader will notice, here and there, indications of the professorial manner that tends to supply the answers to examination questions rather than to draw the student's attention to general principles. But, in spite of this, a great amount of indispensable information for the young meteorologist, and especially for the young American meteorologist, will be found presented in a judicious manner. Such careless statements as that the amount of land "at" the North Pole is much greater than that "at" the South Pole are fortunately few. A serious omission, however, occurs in the description of meteorological instruments, no reference being made to the method of photographic registration of barometer and thermometer readings. Photography has proved an efficient handmaid to many branches of applied science, but in no case has it been more useful than in providing an easy and certain method for the continuous record of the readings of the chief meteorological instruments.

But the general reader will probably turn to the chapter on 'Weather Predictions' as being, to him, the most interesting in the book. The dweller on this side of the Atlantic will, perhaps, be a little disappointed to find that, in a large measure, the subject is dealt with as subordinate to the operations of the U.S. Weather Bureau. The author emphasizes the fact that there is no royal road to becoming a skilful forecaster: practice is the essential thing. Further, as the local conditions in the United States and Great Britain are so different, the details in one case are inapplicable in the other. The statement is usually made (the author says) that the accuracy attained by the official forecasters of the U.S. Weather Bureau is between 80 and 85 per cent, and it would be interesting to know if U.S. forecasts leave as much scope for variation as many of our own do. Prof. Milham is unsparing in his denunciation of what he calls "long-range" weather predictions, and pertinently remarks:—

"They are no better than mere guesses, and it should be remembered that a mere guess should be correct half the time, so that there should be no surprise at some chance verifications."

But the imperfectly trained mind, we fear, hankers after such predictions, and the supply follows the demand.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Davenport (C. B.), HEREDITY IN RELATION TO EUGENICS. Williams & Norgate

A book founded on data collected in America. It goes further, we think, than the present knowledge of the science warrants.

Gladstone (Hugh S.), A CATALOGUE OF THE VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF DUMFRIES-SHIRE. Dumfries, Maxwell

As lucid and careful a catalogue as it has been our pleasure to meet with for some time. Mr. Gladstone contributes a charming and informative Introduction, summarizing the natural features, climate, and congenial habitat of the fauna of Dumfriesshire, and incidentally protesting against the ruthless slaughter of such valuable and beautiful rarities as buzzards, kestrels, and the like. Extinct animals are printed in Old English type. To each species is appended a succinct and comprehensive description. There is a detailed map at the end of the book.

Guppy (H. B.), STUDIES IN SEEDS AND FRUITS: AN INVESTIGATION WITH THE BALANCE. 15/ net.

Williams & Norgate

An important work on a subject in which there is ample room for new work. The author has drawn largely on his investigations of West Indian plants. He discusses the shrinking and swelling processes of seeds, their permeability or impermeability and their hygroscopicity, the dehiscence of fruits, and various questions of weight and proportion. There are several tables and an elaborate index.

Hübner (Julius), BLEACHING AND DYEING OF VEGETABLE FIBROUS MATERIALS, with an Introduction by Raphael Meldola. 14/ net.

Constable

A careful and thorough study of the complex and shifting subject of tinctorial art. The author has attempted with skill and judgment to combine in his book the essence of the standard works and technical publications outlining new discoveries. Consequently, it should be of general utility to bleachers and dyers. Accessories, such as diagrams, index, and the like, are satisfactorily complete. A drawback is the weight of the publication.

Hutchinson's Popular Botany, Part III., 7d. net.

Like the previous parts, this one is very readable, and abounds in attractive illustrations.

Kerr (J. Graham), ZOOLOGY, 1/ net.

A detailed account of the amoeba, hydra, and earthworm precedes and explains the system of grouping of animals. The author has given a concise but lucid statement of the principle of evolution. The diagrams are clear and true to nature. One of Dent's Scientific Primers.

Stewart (A. M.), BRITISH BUTTERFLIES, 1/6 net.

A. & C. Black

As an aid to the young entomologist this textbook will prove extremely useful. The author advises the "Paisley" method of setting as being quicker and more certain than the normal process, and his instructions are clear, and, with the help of the illustrations, will be easily followed by the careful student. It is not a book to inspire enthusiasm, but to train it; and the coloured plates and the photographs are excellent and helpful.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—May 2.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.

Dr. Marie C. Stopes read a paper on 'Petifications of the Earliest European Angiosperms.' The paper gave an account of the anatomy and the geological bearing of three new petrified angiospermic stems. These three fossils are all in the British Museum collections. Their age appears undoubtedly to be Lower Greensand (Aptian), and they are consequently the earliest angiosperms of which the internal anatomy is known. They are also of interest as coming from Northern Europe at a time when angiosperms have hitherto been supposed not to have penetrated to that region. The three specimens differ so considerably in their structure that it seems justifiable to place them in three distinct new genera.

Dr. F. Keeble and Dr. E. F. Armstrong read a paper on 'The Distribution of Oxidases in the Plant and their Role in the Formation of Pigment.' The methods of investigation in general use do not admit of the determination in detail of the distribution of oxidases in the tissues of plants and animals. Hence the hypothesis that pigments are produced by the action of oxidases in colourless chromogens, though rendered probable by recent researches, cannot be regarded as established. Methods are here described which allow of the macroscopic and microscopic recognition of plant oxidases, and these methods appear to be capable of wide application in the study of the distribution of oxidases.

Dr. B. R. G. Russell read a paper on 'The Manifestation of Active Resistance to the Growth of Implanted Cancer.' (1) The reaction which is evoked by the implantation of transplantable tumours of the rodent varies widely with different tumour-strains. The reaction has been determined by exercising all the growths in a series of animals on a given day, and then testing the suitability of the animals for the growth of a tumour-strain growing in 90 to 100 per cent of normal animals. Some strains do not affect the natural suitability of the animals, others render every animal resistant to re-inoculation, and the remaining strains occupy intermediate positions. (2) The individuality of the animal inoculated may contribute to the development of the resistance, although not to so marked a degree as the tumour parenchyma. (3) Simultaneous inoculation of a tumour-strain which induces no resistance, and a strain which induces resistance, may be followed by marked inhibition of the growth of the former strain. (4) Mice bearing progressively growing tumours can be rendered resistant to re-inoculation, but the tumour first inoculated need not necessarily be affected. (5) Repeated inoculation of tissues, such as mouse embryo-skin, which renders animals resistant to subsequent inoculation, has not been shown to have a constant effect upon the growth of established tumours. (6) The conclusions drawn in (4) and (5) support the view previously expressed that immunity to cancer is directed mainly against the stroma-eliciting properties of the cancer cells.

Dr. Wm. H. Woglom read a paper on 'The Nature of the Immune Reaction to Transplanted Cancer in the Rat.' The paper discussed the reactions to tumour grafts displayed by normal rats and by those rendered resistant through preliminary treatment with tumour or embryo-skin. The elaboration of a stroma and the provision of blood-vessels observed in normal rats are absent in refractory animals, irrespective of the method of immunization.

Mr. T. Graham Brown and Dr. C. S. Sherrington read a paper 'On the Instability of a Cortical Point.' The reflex reactions obtainable from simple spinal preparations, even when elicited from one and the same receptive "locus," are subject to a certain amount of variability. The variability is somewhat greater when preparations which are decerebrate are employed. With loci in the motor region of the cerebral cortex the variability is greater still. The experiments reported in this paper were undertaken to examine the nature and extent of the variability of response observable in the reactions from one and the same locus in the motor cerebral cortex.

Dr. J. W. W. Stephens and Dr. H. B. Fantham read a paper on 'The Measurement of *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*.'

May 9.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt read a paper 'On the Variation with Temperature of the Rate of a Chemical Change.'—Dr. C. Chree read a paper on 'Some Phenomena of Sunspots and of Terrestrial Magnetism at Kew Observatory.' An investigation made some years ago by the author indicated the probability that a relation

existed between the amplitude of the daily range of the magnetic elements and the sunspot area, not on the same day, but several days previously. The object of the present research was to inquire into the reality of this connexion. A selection was made of the 5 days of each month of the 11 years 1890 to 1900 which had the largest sunspot areas as given by the Greenwich annual lists. Mean values of the sunspot areas were derived for the 650 days thus selected (two months were omitted as having less than 5 days showing any sunspots) and for 30 other groups of days of the same number, corresponding to the 15 days immediately preceding and the 15 days immediately succeeding each of the 650 selected days. In this way one got 31 representative successive days, of which the central day had about twice as large a sunspot area as the average. The sunspot area rapidly and regularly declined on either side of the central day to an almost dead level, thus giving a very prominent "pulse" of sunspot area. The Kew daily horizontal force ranges were got out for the 650 representative days of large sunspot area, and the allied 19,500 days, and mean values obtained again for the 31 representative days. These mean values gave a marked pulse, corresponding to the sunspot area pulse, but with its crest about 4 days later. They gave also a minor or secondary pulse about 15 days prior to the principal pulse. Several attempts were made to arrive at the cause of the secondary pulse. It was found to be largely a disturbance effect.

Sir Walter Noel Hartley and Mr. Henry Webster Moss read a paper 'On the Ultimate Lines, and the Quantities of the Elements producing those Lines, in Spectra of the Oxyhydrogen Flame and Spark,'—Messrs. E. Marsden and C. G. Darwin read a paper on 'The Transformations of the Active Deposit of Thorium,'—and Mr. W. Wilson read a paper 'On the β -Particles reflected by Sheets of Matter of Different Thicknesses.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 9.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on 'The Date of Grime's Graves and Cissbury Flint Mines.' Worked flints from these two well-known sites have long been considered typical of an early Neolithic stage, before polishing had become common. Ancient mines at Cissbury Camp were explored between 1867 and 1875, and proved to be earlier than the earthwork; they yielded no arrow-heads, and one polished fragment quite near the surface. Of the 254 similar pits near Weeting, Norfolk, Canon Greenwell opened one in 1870, and found besides chipped flint tools a polished basalt celt and many picks of red-deer antler, of which very few were found at Cissbury. Certain finds in stratified deposits both here and abroad serve to link the typical Cissbury celt with the late river-gravel forms; and analogies between other types and those found in French caves suggest placing the Cissbury group in the Aurignac division of the Paleolithic Cave Period, which, at any rate abroad, was followed by a deposit of Loess. Recent finds in France show that "domesticated" animals existed at the period; and the absence of cold-loving animals such as the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and reindeer may perhaps be accounted for by the Gulf Stream; but these animals are also unrepresented on several important French sites. The polished basalt celt has lately been proved to be at least as ancient as the oldest kitchen-middens of Scandinavia, and polished bone tools are common in the Cave Period. Pottery has been found in certain French Paleolithic cave-deposits, and is abundant in caves of the Aurignac period in Belgium. If the above view can be maintained, there can be no hiatus question, the Cissbury types amply demonstrating a gradual evolution from the hand-axe of the river-gravels to the completely polished celt; and finds such as the Cusdendall factory, co. Antrim, would prove that Ireland was also inhabited in the later Paleolithic period.

Specimens illustrating the paper were exhibited by Brighton Museum, and Messrs. Cocks, Dale, Boyd Dawkins, Dewey, Fox, Newton, Powell, Relph, Garraway Rice, and Wilsher.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 7.—Prof. E. A. Minchin, V.-P., in the chair.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited a skin and a living specimen of a fawn variety of the brown rat (*Epimys norvegicus*) which had been caught on an island in the middle of Lough Corrib, co. Galway, and presented to the Society by Lord Headley. Mr. Pocock remarked that although similarly coloured varieties of this rat had been caught now and again in different parts of England, it was especially interesting to put

on record Lord Headley's statement that it was quite common on the island, no fewer than eleven having been trapped, while others had been seen; and that it did not occur, so far as was known, on the mainland. Typically coloured brown rats lived on the island as well.

Mr. D. Seth-Smith exhibited two horn-like sheaths which had been shed from the orange-coloured patch at the base of the lower mandible of the king penguin (*Aptenodytes pennanti*) living in the Society's Gardens. Mr. W. E. de Winton had observed the shedding of this epidermal sheath in a bird living in the Gardens in 1898 (*P.Z.S.*, 1898, p. 900); but although the present specimen had been carefully watched during two successive moults in March and October, 1911 (*P.Z.S.*, 1912, p. 60), no sign of this process was observed. The bird, however, went through another complete moult in March to April of the present year, and shortly after this was completed the epidermal covering of these orange-coloured patches became loose and finally fell off; the pieces somewhat resembled the wing-cases of a large beetle, being semi-transparent and of a clear orange colour.

Dr. Francis Ward showed a number of photographs and diagrams illustrating a method of observation of fishes, birds, and mammals under the water, the principle being that the subjects under consideration were illuminated by natural light, and the observer, being in a dark chamber in the water, was not seen. The appearance of black-feathered birds was shown; these by carrying down air-bubbles among the feathers were converted into reflectors; and a water-hen was shown bright red, and then green, as it reflected the different surroundings in which it had been placed. Otters and seals were also shown as seen under the water. The demonstration was illustrated by numerous slides and by the cinematograph.

Mr. G. A. Boulenger presented a paper on a collection of fishes made by Mr. A. Blayney Percival in British East Africa to the east of Lake Baringo. This collection was of special importance as coming from a district the fishes of which had not been collected before, and contained examples of five new species.

Dr. F. E. Beddard gave an account of his paper on a new genus of the Cestoidea, founded on some specimens of tapeworms which he had discovered in the small intestine of an example of the Tasmanian devil (*Dasyurus ursinus*). In briefly describing the most salient points of anatomical interest in this, which formed the type of a new family, he remarked that, in view of the very considerable peculiarities of structure observed, it was remarkable that the generative organs did not show any marked features of interest as compared with those of other tapeworms.

Mr. R. E. Turner communicated a memoir entitled 'Studies in the Fossorial Wasps of the Family Scoliidæ, Subfamilies Elidinae and Anthoboscinae.' Several new species of Elidinae from South Africa were mentioned, including a new genus in which the female was wingless; and the genus Anthobosca was described. The geographical distribution of Anthobosca, which was almost entirely confined to the Southern Hemisphere, was discussed, and the conclusion was reached that the distribution was due to survival from a wider range in the past, and not to a Southern origin.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Geographical, 3.—Annual Meeting.
 — Society of Arts, 5.—'Heavy Oil Engines,' Lecture IV, Capt. H. L. Searcy. (Howard Lectures).
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.30.—'Recent University Architecture in the United States,' Mr. R. A. Cram.
 Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Study of Genetics,' Lecture II, Prof. W. Bateson.
 — Asiatic, 4.—Annual Meeting.
 — Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Australian Railways,' Mr. J. G. Jenkins. (Colonial Section).
 — Statistical, 5.—'Railway Accounts and Statistics,' Messrs. W. M. Acworth and G. P. Fisher.
 — Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Demonstration of Macri Skulls,' Dr. R. J. Gladstone.
 — Zoological, 8.30.—'The Local Races of Burchell's Zebra,' Major J. S. Hamilton; 'On Two New Larval Trematodes from the Striped Snake,' Dr. W. Nicoll; 'On Diplocarpella, a New Genus of the Crustacean Order Branchiura,' Dr. W. T. Calman; and other papers.
 Wed. Meteorological, 4.30.—'The Thunderstorm of March 11th, 1912, in Hampshire and Sussex,' Mr. O. J. P. Cave; 'The Automatic Release of Self-Recording Instruments from Balloons-Bombes,' Mr. H. R. Bruce.
 — British Numismatic, 8.—'Some Additions to and Deletions from Atkins's' Coins and Tokens of the British Possessions and Colonies,' Mr. J. B. Caldecott.
 Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Ice Formation in Canada: II. The Economic Aspect,' Prof. H. T. Barnes.
 — Royal, 4.30.—'Theory of a New Mechanism for varying the Volume of Discharge in the Rotating Slider Crank Form in the Chamber Crank Chain of Rouleaux,' Mr. H. S. Bell-Shaw; 'A New Treatment of Optical Aberrations,' Prof. R. A. Sampson; 'On the Extinction of Light by an Illuminated Retina,' Sir W. de W. Abney; 'Optical Measurements at High Pressures,' Mr. W. Wahl; and other papers.
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
 Fri. Linnean, 3.—Annual Meeting.
 — Royal Institution, 9.—'Recent Advances in Agricultural Science: the Fertility of the Soil,' Mr. A. D. Hall.
 Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Interpretation in Song: (2) Songs and their Classification,' Mr. H. Plunket Greene.

Science Gossip.

MR. A. F. R. WOLLASTON'S account of the expedition of the British Ornithologists' Union to Dutch New Guinea in 1910-11 will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 31st inst., with illustrations and maps, under the title 'Pygmies and Papuans: the Stone Age To-day in Dutch New Guinea.' The book deals with a hitherto unknown part of one of the least-known countries in the world. The Pygmy natives of New Guinea discovered by the expedition are here described for the first time. The book also contains some account of the other living creatures of the country.

ELECTRICITY has been successfully applied to prevent the destruction of fruit blossoms by night frosts. In California a thermometer is installed in the orchards which, by means of a platinum connexion, rings a bell in the farmer's bedroom when the temperature falls beyond the danger point. He can then, by pressing a button, set light to previously arranged fires between the trees, which by the heavy smoke they diffuse among the branches protect the blossom against the risk of frost until the sun begins to gain power.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES has found that the metals of the platinum group are not, as was supposed, absolutely resistant to heat at temperatures lower than their melting-point of 2,300° to 2,400° C. While platinum itself at 900° remains unchanged, at 1,300° it volatilizes and deposits crystals of metal, which, Sir William states, are due to a true sublimation. Palladium is three times as volatile as platinum; iridium oxidizes, and is therefore partly volatile, at 1,000°; ruthenium loses 25 per cent of its weight at 1,300°; and rhodium alone resists at the same temperature. The result of this is that crucibles of the platinum group of metals can no longer be depended upon for chemical research work at high temperatures, iridium, of which from its extreme hardness Sir William had great hopes, proving itself more volatile than platinum itself. A communication giving the details of the experiments upon which his deductions are based has been made to the Royal Society, and appears in the current number of the *Proceedings*.

M. STÉPHANE LEDUC (of Nantes) has published some particulars of the experiments on the effect of electricity upon the brain which have previously been described in *The Athenæum*. He uses a direct low-tension galvanic current with a hundred intermissions per second, which has sometimes been called the "Leduc current." He finds that by applying this from the loins to the forehead with gradually increasing strength perfect sleep can be produced, in which all the functions of the higher nervous centres cease, while the circulation and respiration are unimpaired. If a current of from fifty to a hundred volts be employed, according to the size of the animal, "experimental epilepsy" is the result, all the symptoms of grinding of the teeth, biting of the tongue, frothing at the mouth, and tonic and clonic convulsions being present. He also claims that the Leduc current can be most advantageously employed for electrocution, perfect insensibility taking place at once, which becomes permanent if the current be maintained for two minutes. His greatest discovery, if it stands the test of future investigation, is that of "centres of synergy," as when all the extensor or flexor muscles, although not related either by neighbourhood or innervation, can be inhibited.

THE excessive temperature of 82°6' in the shade at Greenwich, on Saturday last, was the highest reading on record for that particular calendar date, though there have been higher temperatures on days earlier in the year. It is seldom, however, that the shaded thermometer stands as high as 80° in the first half of May. In 1868 the maximum temperature was 82°3' on May 3rd; in 1867 it was above 83° on May 6th and 7th; and in 1848 the thermometer stood above 80° on the three days May 13th, 14th, and 15th, which are almost the only instances of temperature as high as 80° in the first fortnight of May from 1841 to 1905.

FINE ARTS

South American Archaeology: an Introduction to the Archaeology of the South American Continent, with Special Reference to the Early History of Peru. By Thomas A. Joyce. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS publication is timely from two points of view. The meeting in London, on the 27th of the present month, of the Congress of Americanists will draw attention to the subject, and many will desire to have such a general exposition as Mr. Joyce offers. The progress of recent discovery in many directions, the growth of collections of South American objects in the museums of Europe and America, and the valuable historical and archaeological works which have recently thrown light on many complicated questions, justify the issue of a book in which these additions to knowledge are summed up. The Hon. Secretary of the Royal Anthropological Institute is well qualified for this work.

Mr. Joyce's arrangement is strictly geographical. He begins with two chapters on Colombia, in which Venezuela is incidentally referred to. After a chapter on Ecuador, six chapters are devoted to Peru, and one to the southern provinces of the Peruvian Empire; one to the Southern Andes and plains, and one to East and Central South America. This arrangement allows only of a sketchy treatment of the last term, which covers an area equal in extent to the whole of the others put together, including the vast territories of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and a portion of Argentina. It may be conceded that the archaeological and ethnological interest of these countries is far inferior to that of Peru and the western part generally of the South American continent, and that the materials for study are fewer. The specimens which the author has selected to illustrate the chapter in question are curious, and would, perhaps, have warranted more detailed treatment; but, as Mr. Joyce observes, a mere catalogue of finds, where materials do not exist for their proper classification and interpretation, might become rather wearisome. Regions where the arts have been more highly developed are naturally more attractive, and these of themselves are sufficiently extensive to call for great compression in their treatment.

The state of culture in Colombia when the Spaniards arrived there presented some striking contrasts: people who wore a minimum of clothing and practised cannibalism, and others who lived under a progressive political system and exercised various handicrafts. Of these the most interesting is the working of gold, great numbers of ornaments and vessels of that metal having been found. In pottery they did not know the use of the wheel. They were fond of ornament representing more or less conventional types of human faces.

Incidentally to Ecuador, Mr. Joyce suggests, as an explanation of the tradition that the reigns of the ante-Incan rulers were short, the belief that as they were divine persons, in whom the collective soul of the community was incorporated, it was necessary in the interests of the general prosperity to remove them as soon as they showed signs of age, so that that soul might always be incorporated in a body possessing the full vigour of youth. One ruler of a still earlier dynasty was supposed to have ascended to heaven with wings; and another retired and starved himself to death in secret that the people might believe in his immortality. Mr. Joyce refers to the ante-Incan period the heavy stone chairs supported on a crouching human or animal figure, of which nearly all the great museums of Europe have specimens, and the stone slabs carved with conventionalized human figures found in Manabi, on the coast, the traditional scene of the immigration. The stone temples in Quito with their monolithic pillars also belong to an early period.

The chapters relating to Peru are partly historical, partly descriptive and archaeological. Mr. Joyce has devoted less attention than might have been expected to the strictly anthropological branch of his subject. He has furnished no physical types, no anthropometric statistics, and only one plate of skulls, which, indeed, itself illustrates the artificial deformation rather than the natural cranial form. The human figures from the vases, and the objects of pottery in the shape of human heads, are too conventional to be of value from this point of view; but material might have been obtained elsewhere—for example, from the collections made by the Créqui-Montfort expedition into Bolivia, of which Mr. Joyce has, in other respects, made good use. To have descended into the necessary technical details would not, however, have made the book more readable, and would have greatly added to its bulk. Even within the limited scope which Mr. Joyce allows himself, the multitudinous facts he has to deal with tend rather to overweight the work for the average reader, who is mostly an indolent person. To show how inexhaustible the subject is, we note that, while several illustrations are given of the characteristic drawings of military and other scenes from Truxillo, the curious groups from that place in the Berlin Museum, where a soldier is represented

carrying a small monkey or other animal confined in his girdle, are not included, nor is there any adequate representation of the multiple snake head-dresses which form a remarkable feature of early Peruvian art. Several excellent specimens from the collection of Chimu ceramic ware recently acquired by the British Museum are figured. At p. 145 is a drawing of a "mummy" from the cemeteries explored by Reiss and Stubel, and Mr. Joyce objects to its being so described on the ground that there is no evidence that any preservative preparation was injected into the body. There is, however, in the Trocadéro Museum a mummy largely trepanned, and there seems to be some force in the suggestion of Broca that the hole made by trepanning might have been used either for the removal of the brain or for the introduction into it of some aromatic substance as a part of the process of mummification. Other mummies in the same collection indicate the difference of treatment of the rich and the poor after death.

Mr. Joyce complains that the collection of South American objects in the British Museum is small. It certainly suffers by comparison with those of the great Continental museums, but it is rich enough to have supplied him with a large number of typical specimens.

It is interesting to note that some of the excellent drawings with which the work is embellished are due to Mrs. Joyce, and that the author has profited by correspondence with Dr. Uhle, the Director of the Museum at Lima, which contains the two specimens of pottery from Nasca represented in the coloured frontispiece. In the chapter on the sequence of cultures Mr. Joyce sums up the archaeological evidence with great skill, and reserves with commendable caution many questions which cannot be satisfactorily solved in the present state of our knowledge. A supplementary note to that chapter deals with the issue, since it was prepared, of Dr. Hrdlicka's preliminary report on his researches at Truxillo and Pachicamac, which may help towards the solution of some of these questions.

The historical chapters are particularly interesting and well written. The growth of the Peruvian Empire, and the evolution by the Inca, as Mr. Joyce puts it, "if not of a civilization, at least of a very magnificent barbarism," as well as of good organization and government, are clearly traced. The daily life and occupations of the peoples, their arts and crafts, their religious observances, and their burial customs are described.

An Appendix contains a short bibliography, giving some idea of the great body of literature from which Mr. Joyce has derived his material; but it does not claim to be complete, and might well be supplemented by reference to other works. The book is the result of extensive research, and should certainly "stimulate interest in the early remains of South America, some of which are among the most remarkable in the world."

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Third Notice.)

THERE is no portrait of outstanding vitality among the paintings of this year's Academy, the material outlook which seemed to be implied in Mr. Sargent's example being everywhere paramount. There are a fair number of canvases which convince us of the corporal solidity of the person represented, but the difficulty of achieving this seems usually to exhaust the artist before he has been able to endow his sitter with life. A large proportion of the successes of Mr. Sargent were with picturesque characters, and it is these we recall in looking at Mr. William Orpen's witty and accomplished rendering of a theatrical manner in *Harry Brittain, Esq.* (467), or in Mr. Jack's more pronounced version of a similar theme in No. 813, *George Belcher, Esq.* Both these pictures have a superficial air of life which is wanting in Mr. Orpen's other works, in the wooden decorum of Mr. Charles Shannon's group (476), or in the rather colourless, though capable works of Mr. G. F. Kelly (86), Mr. Harold Knight (352), and Mr. Oesterman (80). Mr. Cowper's fancy-dress portrait of *Sir Eyre Coote* (478) is as overweighed by its elaborate costume as Mr. Birley's *Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty* (371). The latter gentleman, however, seems to have a highly humorous appreciation of his own appearance, and on that side the picture is worthy of consideration. It is perhaps inevitable that a *State Portrait of Her Majesty Queen Mary* (150) should be regarded by the artist, Mr. William Llewellyn, who was last week made A.R.A., as above all a record of costume, and we should be grateful to him for having at least refrained from the cheap sentiment which has been usual in such works hitherto. Mr. Walter Russell puts costume to more pictorial purpose in *The Muslin Dress* (737), but his picture hardly amounts to portraiture.

Mr. Greiffenhagen's harshly painted *Sir Henry Sutton* (61) and Mr. Clausen's *Mercyn, Son of Sir J. Herbert Roberts, Bart.* (499), both make an attempt at intimate characterization which lifts them a little above the spiritual level of Academy portraiture, the latter securing, indeed, something of the artificial delicacy of a well-bred child on his good behaviour. The colour-design and delicate tentative handling confirm this atmosphere, but the picture suffers from the failure of the solid figure to unite with the flat conventional landscape. Mr. Sims's portrait alongside (494) has the same defect, but not the same charm. Portraiture of a vigorous order, perhaps because unweighted by the demands of full pictorial realism, is to be found in Mr. John Cameron's drawing, *A Portrait* (1390), in the black-and-white room; and in sculpture in Mr. Herbert Hampton's freely modelled and lifelike bust, *Edward Carlisle, Esq., K.C.* (1927), and the two small figures wherein Mr. Henry Poole and Mr. John Tweed demonstrate that a figure in historic costume need not be absurd.

In dealing with the remaining subject-pictures at the Academy, it is with extreme regret that we record the decadence of Mr. Sims's talent. Anything like invention is rare in modern picture exhibitions, but its possession appears to have led on the artist to the point of throwing over his interest in natural structure or desire to utilize it as a basis for his designs. His principal picture—*The Shower* (63)—is a mixture of unrelated vignettes, endowed with a semblance of unity by the cheap device of distributing marks of violent contrast—here a spot of vermillion upon green, there a mass of white on black—

artifices which mask the lack of backbone in a picture only for the unobservant. Somewhat after the manner of Mr. Sims, *The Ambuscade* (88), by Mr. Pickering Walker, has a much better basis in a sequence of tones and little discoveries of colour of greater charm. There is far more creative power than Mr. Sims shows in Mr. Marcus Stone's stage group, *An Appeal for Mercy* (142). Without being a work of genius, this little picture comes clearly from one who knows his business; and we recognize a similar workmanlike character in the more staccato drawing of Mr. Douglas Almond's *The Barber* (603), and *The Expert Player* (232) of Miss Anna Airy, a capable piece of student's work on an unreasonably large scale. The latter picture is a decided advance on the artist's previous work in that, though it may represent an odd jumble of things, it is less than hitherto a piecing together of *morceaux* of painting. There is some attempt at the realization of the close interdependence of every element in a scene which makes good painting of even the most realistic sort stimulating to laymen. The lack of this quality frequently detracts from the vividness of Mr. Tuke's studies of sea bathers, wherein, instead of the pose of the figure being dependent on the form of the rocks, the rocks seem accommodated to fit the pose, or else, as in No. 595, *Sun-bather*, the figure might as suitably be on a sofa.

Other works which deserve remark are: Mr. Andrew Douglas's well-observed cattle-piece, *An Autumn Afternoon* (501), a vivid snow-piece by Mr. Dugdale (551), and the water-colours of Sir Edward Poynter (887) and Mr. Byam Shaw (869). Mr. Frank Emanuel's *Kensington Interior* (104), purchased for the Chantrey Collection, is a careful piece of elaboration, but worked out with a curious impassivity which forbids stress on any large comparisons, whether of form or colour, which might have emerged even from so complicated a subject before the vision of a more responsive painter. The central tones of colour are set rather dully for the vividly emergent note of red in the middle of the picture.

The bronze *Shepherd Boy* (1978), by Mr. Mortimer Brown, which is the other Chantrey purchase, has the same refusal to treat a theme rhythmically which we are, however, more accustomed to find in sculpture than in painting—or at least painting outside the Academy. Natural form knows no monotony, but art cannot suggest infinite variety, except on some basis of measured movement. Few British sculptors in the Academy seem able to tolerate the mental discipline necessary to keep a work thus in one key throughout, and we see Sir George Frampton's group *Protection* (1791) losing its plastic coherence by the fashion in which a sequence of enclosing planes is broken for the sake of undercutting a finger or rendering the texture of a robe. The charming expression of the huddled child shows that the artist is capable of being moved, but he seems hardly to be moved primarily through the medium of plastic structure.

A similar want of adherence to a measured interval of form is shown in less degree in Mr. Alexander Fisher's *Spielmann* (1972), but the subject is one which by its movement demands such a conventional basis more urgently. Slightly too much continuity in surface, and a certain lack of it in the elemental direction lines wherever they occur throughout the figure, make it too actual to be accepted for its expressiveness. It rather uncomfortably suggests that it should be judged as actuality, which is disturbing not only on account of the violent action portrayed, but even from the small scale.

MINIATURES AT BRUSSELS.

THE ENGLISH SECTION.

I.

THE "Exposition de la Miniature" now on show at Brussels is pronounced on all sides to be "un succès éclatant." Organized under the auspices of the Government, it has had such influential patronage extended to it that success, so far as contributions of valuable miniatures could ensure it, has been certain from the outset. One soon finds on entering the Hôtel Goffinet, where the collection is handsomely installed, a real "embarras de richesses."

It is obviously impossible to deal with even a tithe of the miniatures here shown. I can refer only to examples which appear to me exceptionally noteworthy. The exigencies of arranging so large a collection are great, and where, as in the case of many of the foreign contributors, the collection of each individual has been kept together, the effect is often marred by what appears injudicious juxtaposition. Moreover, the search after examples of favourite masters scattered throughout several rooms and a large number of glass cases is very fatiguing. In this respect "la Section Anglaise" has the advantage of having its principal "exhibits" grouped chronologically, with the result of showing a number of works of the same artist side by side, and demonstrating their various styles and characteristics in an instructive and delightful way. But, apart from details of arrangement, in which, we may be sure, the Belgian Committee have done all that was possible, having regard to the wishes of the owners, the beauty and high standard of quality of the British miniatures shown are generously and freely admitted.

Adopting the chronological method, we shall look for examples of Hans Holbein the younger, to whom, in this country at any rate, the honour of being the first exponent of portrait painting in miniature is assigned. I say this without forgetting Master Lucas Horebout or Hornebout, who was "a paynter" at the Court of Henry VIII., and to whom, according to Van Mander, Holbein owed instruction in the art. We shall look in vain, however, for examples from England by the great Augsburg limner. But there are no less than eleven in the Foreign Section attributed to him, of which those belonging to the Queen of Holland are the most important, viz., a youth in a brown doublet (846) and three portraits of men (847-9). That of the 'Garçon en pourpoint brun' is rather rubbed on the cheek, otherwise all are in fair condition, and show the master's powers in a convincing manner. They are anonymous, which is to be regretted, as they clearly are highly characteristic portraits, and particularly is this true of 849, a somewhat forbidding-looking man wearing a cloak edged with fur, his hollow cheek and sour expression being obviously true to life.

Among the finest of the treasures belonging to La Reine des Pays-Bas is 847, a man in black wearing a long fair beard. His Tudor cap surmounts a very English-looking face; he is, perhaps, 37 years of age, and one would like to know who was the original of this highly characteristic piece.

From Holbein we naturally turn to Hilliard, who tells us that he learnt from him. We find seventeen examples of his, besides one by his son Laurence, owned by Earl Beauchamp, and dated 1593. These Hilliards, as the earliest miniature portraits by a strictly British artist, are specially interesting. They comprise half a dozen of Queen Elizabeth. This causes no surprise, for Hilliard was her Court painter

"by appointment." One of these belongs to the Baroness G. de Rothschild of Paris (who contributes many choice works, by the way). Very similar to it are two belonging to the present writer, which came from Penshurst Place, and may once have been Sir Philip Sidney's. All are in elaborate dresses, and in one the Virgin Queen wears a crown. Then we have her again in a most curious small piece from Madresfield, showing her young, with a slender waist, in a red robe with a long train. She is distributing Maundy money in 1563.

Another, from the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam, shows her in a fancy dress, with naked arms, and flowers in her hair; she is indeed, as described in the catalogue, "en coiffure de fantaisie." But the most important of all these portraits of Elizabeth I should judge to be one belonging to Baroness Groeninix van Zoelen. This miniature (835) has a pedigree, and bears on the back of it the following inscription: "La Serenissime Reine d'Angleterre a envoyé ce sien pourtrait à Mons. de Man, trésorier général de Zeelande, par les mains de Mons. le comte de Leicester [sic]." It is in fine condition, less faded-looking than is wont with Hilliard's work. The "most serene Queen's" dress is exceptionally sumptuous, being a richly figured and jewelled pink under-dress; over which she wears a green cloak lined with gold thread and also jewelled, the outside sewn with design in gold thread. She wears feathers at the back of her head. Elizabeth is not over-handsome in this picture and royal present, but it is indubitably a precious and genuine portrait.

One of the Baroness G. de Rothschild's exhibits (837), termed 'Portrait de jeune Femme,' I should say is Anne of Denmark; and 840, 'Portrait d'Homme,' is no less clearly James I. The latter is inscribed, though this is not mentioned in the Catalogue, as aged 42, and dated 1608, which exactly tallies with the age of the British Solomon in that year, he having been born in 1566.

The group (993), also belonging to the Baroness G. de Rothschild, is, I have very little doubt, after Hilliard, engraved by Simon de Passe, and represents the "Queen of Hearts," her ill-fated husband Frederick, Elector Palatine, and one of their sons. It has, I think, a counterpart in a group of James I., Anne of Denmark, and Charles when a boy. There is a curious Charles I. ascribed to I. Oliver (1001A), from the Musée de Gotha, in which the unfortunate King, who does not look at all melancholy, by the way, has aggressively red hair!

The two Olivers, father and son, make a brave show here, no less than seventeen examples being attributed to Isaac, and about half as many to Peter. The Queen of Holland again leads the way with the works of these fine painters.

A place of honour is given to 996, which is suggested as being the Duke of Buckingham, an opinion I cannot endorse. The miniature is dated 1614, and the age of the original is painted upon it as being 30. George Villiers was born in 1592; that alone seems to me sufficient to dispose of the identity in question. But it is as fine a piece of work of the older school as can be found in the Exhibition.

An interesting scrap of evidence concerning the life of the elder of the Olivers, of which we know so little, is the inscription on the back of No. 254, a portrait of Sir Andrew Talbot. This bears Oliver's full signature, with the addition of "painted in Venice 13th May, 1596."

Hoskins—I mean the elder, for the younger still remains a somewhat problematical

being—is strongly represented. His impress on the art of his day is clearly seen in the work of his far more gifted pupil Cooper. That he painted a sound, manly style of portrait is undeniable, and, as is the case with most of these miniaturists of the seventeenth century, his portraits of men are better than those of most of their women contemporaries.

From the Amsterdam Gallery come a Henrietta Maria, "the Queen of Hearts," and some more doubtful examples of Hoskins from English sources—e.g., 213, which seems to me certainly not Anne of Denmark. It may be Mary II. Perhaps the finest Hoskins here is Sir Arthur Haselrige (No. 214, owned by General Davies), the man who commanded the regiment of Cavaliers called "the Lobsters," and used the men on the Parliament side in the Great Rebellion. It is somewhat "bricky" in tone, but otherwise good, and very like his pupil's portraits hanging close by. The visitor who has reached the case containing the Hoskins will be irresistibly drawn to the fine display of the work by the "incomparable Samuel Cooper." Nevertheless, although there are over twenty-five miniatures in this Exhibition ascribed to him, I am not sure that his reputation is enhanced by what is shown here; in fact, few of them are up to the standard of examples known to me in England, in such collections as those at Windsor, Montagu House, and Welbeck, for example. There is not one of the importance of some I could name, whilst the ascription of such inferior work as the so-called 'Portrait of Monmouth, aged 23,' to Cooper is, to my mind, quite unallowable. J. J. FOSTER.

RÆBURN, REYNOLDS, GAINSBOROUGH, AND HOPPNER.

FRIDAY, the 10th inst., was a great occasion for the masters of the Early British School, for on that day, at the sale by Messrs. Christie of the collections of the late Mr. C. Wertheimer and others, a portrait by Ræburn fetched over 22,000*l.*; four by Reynolds over 9,000*l.*, 8,000*l.*, 6,000*l.*, and 5,000*l.* respectively; two by Gainsborough over 8,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*; and two by Hoppner over 3,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* The total of the sale reached 102,255*l.* Great as was the price obtained for the Ræburn, it did not equal that paid a year ago for his portrait of Mrs. Robertson Williamson, which realized 23,415*l.* (*Athen.*, May 27, 1911, p. 609.)

The sale on the 10th inst. began with pictures formerly belonging to the late Mr. William Lowther. J. Ferneley, A Boy on a Pony, with a terrier running before them, 420*l.* Reynolds, Capt. Holdane, full face, with powdered hair and white stock, the figure lightly sketched in, 861*l.*

Two Ræburns were sold by order of the executor of Col. W. B. R. Hall: Mrs. Lucy Davidson, wife of Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, in white dress, with deep yellow scarf over her shoulders and crossed at her waist, seated, in a landscape, 3,360*l.*; Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, in green coat, with black roll collar and brass buttons, white vest and stock, seated in an armchair, 1,417*l.*

A Gainsborough was the property of the Staffordshire General Infirmary: John Eld, Esq., of Seighford Hall, Stafford, inscribed at the base of a column "By the Command and at the Expense of the Subscribers," 4,200*l.*

The following were the property of the late Mr. C. J. Wertheimer. Pastels by J. Russell: Mrs. Earle and her Daughter, the mother in white dress with yellow sash, holding her infant daughter, 420*l.*; A St. Giles' Songstress, singing from a scroll which she holds in her hands, 220*l.*; Mrs. Raikes, in white dress with fichu, and blue sash, 441*l.*

Pictures: Early English School, A Young Boy with a Hoop, 316*l.* Gainsborough, The Artist's Daughters, Mrs. Fischer and Miss Gainsborough, the elder girl seated, with a portfolio on her knee, and holding a crayon in her right hand; behind stands her sister in profile, wearing a blue dress, and resting her arm on the back of a chair, 8,400*l.* Reynolds, Lady Anne Stanhope, standing full face, in pale pink dress showing white under-sleeves, with blue sash, 6,405*l.*;

Lady Sarah Bunbury, sacrificing to the Graces, and kneeling at a footstool before a flaming tripod, over which the triad of the Graces look down upon her, a kneeling attendant behind, pours wine from a flagon, 8,610*l.*; Lady Blake as Juno, standing, wearing a long pink dress and blue cloak, and extending her right hand to Venus, who appears in the clouds, 5,250*l.*; The Misses Paine, three-quarter figures, seated to the right, at a harpsichord, 9,030*l.*

The remaining pictures were from various properties, the first fetching the highest price of the day: Raeburn, Mrs. Hay (*née* Elizabeth Robinson of Banff, married in 1784 Major-General Andrew Hay of Mountblair), in white muslin dress, cut low at the neck, and with long sleeves; pale blue waistband and pale blue cap; seated, slightly to the left, on a green chair, 22,200*l.*; General Andrew Hay of Mountblair, in scarlet military coat with yellow facings, collar, and cuffs, and yellow sword-hanger, his claymore suspended at his side; standing, in a landscape, 5,350*l.*; Lord Craig, in crimson gown with white cape, large white cuffs, and white wig; seated to the left, 892*l.*; John Lamont of Lamont, in dark grey coat, yellow vest, and white stock, 630*l.*; Mrs. Balfour of Edinburgh, in white muslin dress open at the neck, her hair bound with a white ribbon, and powdered, 609*l.*; Lady Seton, in white muslin dress cut low at the neck, a white muslin scarf over her arms, 1,134*l.*

Gainsborough, Lady Frances Dashwood Peyton, in white satin dress cut low at the neck, the sleeves slashed, and showing blue satin, in an oval, 2,940*l.*; Sir Paul Pechell of Pegglesham, in scarlet military coat, with blue collar and gold epaulettes, white vest and stock, 609*l.*; Capt. Frederick Cornwall, R.N., in blue coat with white facings, and white vest trimmed with gold braid, holding his hat in his left hand, 441*l.*; View in Suffolk, a country lane, with a pool on the right; a cottage on the left with two peasants seated on the bank before it, 340*l.*

Hoppner, Mrs. Granville, in white muslin dress with frill and loose sleeves, and dark green sash, her hair done in large curls, and powdered, 3,570*l.*; Portrait of a Lady, in white dress cut low at the neck, a blue ribbon round her waist, and dark cloak over her left arm, 309*l.*; Mrs. Beloe, in white muslin dress, black lace shawl over her right arm, blue sash, and blue ribbon in her hair, 2,415*l.*; Portrait of a Gentleman, in red coat and buff vest, seated 777*l.*

Romney, John Foote, second son of Benjamin Hatley Foote of Malling Abbey, in deep red dress, holding a book in his left hand, 1,365*l.*; George Talbot Hatley Foote, eldest son of B. H. Foote, in dark dress, with white stock and powdered hair, in an oval, 472*l.*; Mrs. Drake, in white dress, with dark sash and white headress, powdered hair, 472*l.*; Miss Mary Waring, in red riding costume, with white lace stock, and wearing grey gloves, 651*l.*

Lawrence, Miss Brooke (afterwards wife of Capt. Carlisbrook), in white dress with mauve sash, coral necklace and earrings, 756*l.*; J. Wright, Mrs. Lamont, in white dress edged with gold, and apricot-coloured shawl drawn round her, 882*l.*; Reynolds, Lord Sackville, in brown dress, breastplate, and scarlet coat, with his charger, 315*l.*; Lely, The Peyer Family, a gentleman in black, standing, and holding the hand of his wife, who wears a brown dress, and is seated; on the left are a young lady in grey and blue, and a gentleman holding a medal and a stick; behind is the head of a young man with long hair, 441*l.*

J. van Ruysdael, A Grand Mountainous Landscape, a castle on a height in the middle distance, a water-mill on the bank of a river, 325*l.*; J. A. van Ravesteyn, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with gold embroidered stomacher, 577*l.*; Th. de Keyser, Herr Adolphus Munster of Cologne and his Wife (a pair), the gentleman in black dress with white lace collar, and black cloak drawn round him; the lady in black dress with gold stomacher, large white ruff, and white lace cuffs, 651*l.*; Rembrandt, Portrait of an Old Man, in dark dress edged with fur, and large dark cap with feather; seated, holding a stick in his hand, 315*l.*

A pastel by F. Cotes, Portrait of a Lady, in blue and white dress and pink cloak, fetched 304*l.*

JAPANESE COLOUR-PRINTS.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S sale of the collection of Japanese colour-prints formed by Sir Frank Swettenham began on the 1st inst., and concluded on the 9th, among important prints being the following: Utamaro, *Reflected Beauty*, 94*l.*; A Seaside Holiday, triptych, 40*l.*; Harunobu, A Reverie, 35*l.* 10*s.*; Kunisada, *Trimming a Lamp*, 30*l.*; Shunman, *The Tea-house Ichiriki*, triptych, 46*l.* The total of the sale was 2,510*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Fine Art Gossip.

MR. ADRIAN KLEIN'S 'Compositions in the Music of Colour,' shown in Chester Square, S.W., might, if verbally described, seem related to the Futurist pictures recently seen in London. They appear, in fact, to be based rather on acquaintance with the latest experiments of Turner, and perhaps the collection of colour-arrangements left to the city of Paris among the other works of Gustave Moreau. They are by no means so competent as either, but a few of them, like Nos. 2, 4, and 16, show some power of using paint coherently without definitely suggesting any natural subject-matter, and some dexterity in using a brush in varied, yet orderly fashion. The oily paint is often unpleasant.

At the Fine Art Society's Galleries Miss Ella Du Cane's drawings are neat, but empty—almost empty enough in some cases (29, 44, 59) to fall, as it were by accident, into a semblance of decorative repetition. There are, however, a number of additions to Mr. Brangwyn's exhibition to interest the visitor.

DURING the meeting of the eighteenth International Congress of Americanists, which is to be held in the buildings of the University of London from May 27th to June 3rd, an interesting exhibit of Mexican pictures will be on view. They are said to have been captured from a Dutch ship, and were brought to this country in the reign of Charles II.

PROF. HOPE MOULTON concluded his Hibbert Lectures on 'Early Zoroastrianism' on Tuesday last. His main position was that Judaism owes very little to Parsism, the most that he would allow being that the Jews during their captivity in Babylon became familiar with those ideas of the final justice of God and the immortality of the soul which they afterwards developed for themselves on independent lines. His contention that as Cyrus was, according to him, no Zoroastrian, and as the return from the Captivity only took place during his reign, no direct borrowing occurred, was more ingenious than convincing. As to dates, Prof. Moulton declared that the hope which he had before entertained, that it might be possible to ascertain by inquiry at Greenwich the apparent date of the Bundesh by calculation from the celestial phenomena there alluded to, must now be abandoned. As we have remarked before, this really goes to the root of the whole matter; for, if the ideas supposed to be purely Zoroastrian can be shown to have been current in Western Asia (especially Asia Minor) before the coming of the Persians, the Jews, as well as other nations, may have imbibed them through other intermediaries than the subjects of Cyrus.

DR. ÉDOUARD NAVILLE has just published two Funerary Papyri of the Twenty-First Dynasty, one being that made for Queen Kamara in hieroglyphics, and the other (in hieratic) for a priest named Nesikhonsu, of whom nothing is otherwise known. The peculiarity of the Kamara example is that, while the hieroglyphs are clearly and well executed, it is evident that the vignettes were considered by the scribe as of more importance than the text. The other shows the transitional period when hieroglyphic was giving place to cursive writing even for ritual documents, many words being written according to the older method in the midst of the running script. Both probably bear witness to the gradual decay of the beliefs enshrined in the 'Book of the Dead,' which towards the end of the Ramesside period fell more and more into the background.

MUSIC

From Mendelssohn to Wagner: being the Memoirs of J. W. Davison, Forty Years Music Critic of 'The Times.' Compiled by his Son Henry Davison from Memoranda and Documents. (Reeves.)

THE memoirs of the man who for nearly forty years was musical critic of *The Times* cannot fail to be interesting, for during that period occurred the long warfare between the classicists and those who were opening up new paths.

J. W. Davison, born, like Wagner, in 1813, started with *The Times* in 1846, his enthusiasm for Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' being shown by his elaborate analysis of the work, which appeared in that paper a few days before the production of the oratorio at Birmingham. With the "new school," for a time, the names of Liszt, Herz, and Thalberg were associated, strange though it seems to us now, but the last two soon dropped out, Schumann and Wagner taking their place; finally, only the two names of Liszt and Wagner remained. Prejudices, misunderstandings, and exaggerations were rife in both camps. With that fight have been specially connected the names of Mendelssohn and Wagner, though unfairly, for in a personal sense they were not leaders of the respective parties.

Davison fought for the classicists, yet the articles which he wrote about the first Bayreuth Festival of 1876 show that he then recognized the genius of Wagner, even though he did not approve of his theories or his practice. The volume, however, also deals with Berlioz, Gounod, Sterndale Bennett, Macfarren, and other prominent composers from 1846 onwards.

As an *ex parte* history it is interesting, especially to those to whom Wagner's rise and final triumph are more or less familiar.

It is instructive to others who desire to study the earlier stages of a struggle which has not only resulted in a clear understanding of Wagner's aims and achievements, but has also brought about a truer, deeper understanding of Beethoven's art-work, and Wagner's attitude towards that master.

The volume contains numerous portraits of musicians; also letters, previously unpublished and some highly characteristic, by Mendelssohn (with whom Davison had been intimate long before he began to write for *The Times*), Berlioz, Gounod, Jullien, Macfarren, and Sterndale Bennett. There was one quality in Davison which deserves mention, especially at the present day, when interest in music by British composers is increasing at home and abroad. This was the encouragement he gave to those of his time. His son tells us that two of his maxims were: "England is not an unmusical country," and "The people at large can be trusted to appreciate the best music." With the latter Wagner would have been in agreement.

HERR WAGNER IN LONDON.

HERR SIEGFRIED WAGNER came to London in 1895, appeared at a Wagner concert, and conducted works by his grandfather and father, also a Symphonic Poem of his own composition. For his father's sake he met with a kindly reception, but he did not show gifts, however immature, calculated to raise great expectations. He has now paid another visit to London, and gave a concert at the Albert Hall last Sunday afternoon.

His programme included excerpts from five of the seven operas which he has produced—the first, 'Bärenhäuter,' in 1889; the latest, 'Schwarzschwannerreich,' in 1910. It is strange that he did not perceive the hopelessness of following so directly in his father's footsteps. Had he tried some different and less ambitious branch of the art, he might have achieved fair success. Owing to the influence of Wahnfried, theatre directors were easily found to produce his works; but not one of his operas has provoked discussion or excited enthusiasm. He opens up no new paths; the influence of his father's music on him is as natural as it is strong; but the signs of individuality that would be welcomed are absent. There is some bright writing in the 'Bruder Lustig' Overture, and the 'Kirmess-Tanz' from 'Herzog Wildfang' is pleasing; while the duet from his latest work—which, by the way, was ably rendered by Frau Lilli Haegren-Waag and Herr Walther Kirchhoff—proved a mixture of conventionalism and Tristanism. Richard Wagner's early operas were, it is true, more or less failures; but before he had reached the age of 42—that of his son at the present time—he had written 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin,' and was at work on 'The Ring.' From early days he felt his strength; but his son, apparently, is not yet conscious of his weaknesses. What he has accomplished is the outcome of talent and perseverance.

His attempt to introduce folk-melodies into his music deserves recognition, but everything depends upon the use made of them. 'The Last Rose of Summer' is a beautiful melody, but in Flotow's 'Martha' it only served to show the poverty of the composer's melodic invention.

Herr Siegfried Wagner is very quiet and unpretentious as a conductor; and, to speak frankly, the performance which he gave of the Overture to 'The Flying Dutchman,' although the London Symphony Orchestra was engaged, proved disappointing.

Musical Gossip.

THE 'Elijah,' in Harrison Frewin's stage version, was produced at Liverpool last February by the Moody-Manners Company, and on Tuesday was presented by the same company at the Kennington Theatre. Operas are frequently given on the concert platform, and, though there is loss, a few of the older kind bear the transplantation exceedingly well. The story of Elijah is strongly dramatic, so, indeed, are many pages of the score; and but for the strong advice of Pastor Schubring, who helped to prepare the text, there would have been still more. The composer, in a letter of 1838, says:—

"With regard to the dramatic element, there still seems to be a diversity of opinion between us. With a subject like Elijah it appears to me that the dramatic element should predominate, as it should in all Old Testament subjects, Moses, perhaps, excepted."

The Widow scene, that on Mount Carmel, and Jezebel's denunciation of Elijah are impressive on the stage; but other parts of

the work are naturally less satisfactory, though, on the whole, it is an interesting experiment.

The performance deserves praise. Mr. Graham Marr's impersonation of the prophet was able and earnest, and in his singing he showed skill and fervour. Miss Helen Culver, in the Jezebel scene, also deserves special mention. The choral singing was effective, but the orchestra was not strong enough. Herr Richard Eckhold, the conductor, made the most of the material at his disposal.

VERDI'S 'Aida' is so fine an opera that it gives enjoyment even when performed indifferently; but last Monday evening at Covent Garden there was an exceptionally strong cast. The names of Madame Kirkby Lunn and Mlle. Emmy Destinn have long been associated with the rôles of Amneris and Aida respectively, but Signor Giovanni Martinelli, the new tenor, impersonated Radames here for the first time, and the high expectations which he excited at his début are being fulfilled. In addition, M. Ding Gilly, another excellent artist, and M. Marcoux appeared as Amonasro and Ramfis, so that the presentation of the work was specially impressive. Signor Panizza conducted.

MR. ARTHUR FAGGE has been appointed a member of the committee of the International Musical Festival which is to take place at Paris at Whitsuntide. He will also be one of the adjudicators.

AT LEIPSI next year, on May 22nd, the first stone will be laid of the Max Klinger monument to the memory of Wagner. He was born and studied here with Weinlig, and it was here too that he published his first works, a Sonata and Polonaise for pianoforte. During the centenary festivities all Wagner's stage works ('Parsifal,' we presume, included) will be given at the Stadttheater.

THE seventh meeting of the Musical Association will be held at the King's Room, Messrs. Broadwood & Sons', next Tuesday, when Dr. T. Lea Southgate will read a paper on 'Music at the Public Gardens of the Eighteenth Century,' and examples of the songs sung at Ranelagh, Marylebone, and other gardens will be rendered by Messrs. R. B. Johnson and L. G. Stanton and other artists.

A NEW volume of "The Musician's Library," which is published by Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Stainer & Bell jointly, will appear soon. It is entitled 'A Practical Guide to the Modern Orchestra,' and is written by Mr. James Lyon. The author's object is to place in the hands of composers, conductors, and students, in the most concise manner possible, a guide to the general characteristics of the instruments in use at the present time.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- Sax.** Special Concert 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.
National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.-Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.-Sat. London Opera-House, Kingway.
Mon. Greg. et. Lass's Farewell Concert, 2.45, Queen's Hall.
Mon. Louis Persinger's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 Maggie Toyle's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Molian Hall.
 Mr. A. McWhirter and Miss M. Scott's Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
Tues. London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
 Xenia Beaver's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Molian Hall.
 Leon Frickin's Piano Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
 Gudmar Norwén's Piano Recital, 8.30, Molian Hall.
 St. Petersburg Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 Percy Grainger's Concert, 8, Molian Hall.
 Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
 Robert Lortat's First Chopin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Wed. Benjie Griffiths's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
 Leopold Stokowski's Orchestra Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
 Doris Woodall's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
 Sonia Darbell's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Molian Hall.
 Thornely Gibson's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs. Donald Torry's Last Concert, 8.30, Molian Hall.
 Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, 8, Molian Hall.
 Ernst von Lengren's Piano Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
 William Pitt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Molian Hall.
 Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
 Jacques Thibaud's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Fri. Memorial Concert (The Titanic Band), 8, Royal Albert Hall.
 Arthur Rubinstein's Piano Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Hobson (Florence Edgar), A MODERN CRUSADER: A DRAMATIC PAMPHLET IN THREE ACTS, 1/ net. Fiffeld

Mrs. Hobson's "dramatic pamphlet" is more pamphlet than drama, but might perhaps be performed with effect to promote a health campaign in villages. The sophisticated town-dweller would be apt to take the scene in a butcher's shop rather as farce than as drama.

Ibsen (Henrik), COLLECTED WORKS: Vol. XII. FROM IBSEN'S WORKSHOP, Notes, Scenarios, and Drafts of the Modern Plays, translated by A. G. Chater, with Introduction by William Archer, 4/ Heinemann

Vol. XII. of this pleasant edition of Ibsen's Collected Works contains notes, scenarios, and drafts of the modern plays. There is an Introduction by Mr. Wm. Archer, touching upon points of revision, emendation, and textual material. It will serve as a useful compilation of Ibsen's "foreworks." As in the rest of the series, the print is large and clear, and the equipment of the book in excellent taste.

Knoblauch (Edward), KISMET, AN "ARABIAN NIGHT" IN THREE ACTS, 2/ net.

This text of the play which filled the Garrick Theatre for a year may serve the purpose of recalling it to those who witnessed it.

Menæchmi (The): THE ORIGINAL OF SHAKESPEARE'S 'COMEDY OF ERRORS,' the Latin Text, together with the Elizabethan Translation, edited by W. H. D. Rouse, 2/6 net. Chatto

The latest volume in the Shakespeare Library contains the Latin text of the 'Menæchmi,' together with Warner's spirited and idiomatic rendering of that "pleasant and fine conceited comedie, taken out of the most excellent wittie poet Plautus." The translation is certainly worth reading for itself, though Warner is very free with his author, and the star which marks a passage where "the Poet's conceit is somewhat altered, by occasion either of the time, the country, or the phrase," might have been sprinkled with a more liberal hand. Its connexion with Shakespeare is slight; he may have read it in manuscript, but it was published at least four years after 'The Comedy of Errors' appeared. Dr. Rouse contributes a short but useful Introduction.

Shakespeare, HISTORIES AND POEMS; and TRAGEDIES, 2/ each.

Oxford University Press

This Shakespeare in the Oxford Editions of Standard Authors is now complete. We noticed the first volume of comedies last year. Prof. Dowden, whose 'Shakespeare: his Mind and Art,' we remember gratefully in view of later and wilder criticism, gives the reader satisfactory information in his introductory studies to each play, dealing with sources of the story and modern investigations of the texts, and adding brief æsthetic criticism and a word or two about the performances of famous actors. Thus in 'King Lear'

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